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# MINT-TOWNS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

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## INTRODUCTION

The year 1904 witnessed the publication of two noteworthy lists of Mints—one prepared by Dr. O. Codrington forming a valuable part of his book "*Manual of Musalman Numismatics*" and the other compiled by Sir R. Burn and published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. The former list comprises not less than 1067 mints ranging from Spain in the Far West to Malaysia in the Far East. In this aggregate list we find only 189 Indian Mughal mints registered. The list prepared by Sir R. Burn contains Tables of Mints compiled from various sources, giving the names of the towns from which the Mughal emperors and the claimants issued coins in each of the three metals. It was thought that such Mint lists are of use both to the historian as showing what places were included in the Mughal Empire at various periods and to the numismatist as a guide in ascertaining whether a coin of a particular mint is known or not. The simultaneous publication of these two lists placed the coin-collectors of those days under great obligation. These lists served as a useful contribution to the study of mint towns in those days but with the fresh researches and new material available, these lists are practically out of date and cannot satisfy the needs of a modern numismatist. The necessity of compiling an exhaustive list was first felt by that veteran numismatist Mr. R. B. Whitehead who after taking great pains presented a monograph on the Mint-Towns of the Mughal Emperors to the numismatic world. This valuable contribution was published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (New Series) Vol. VIII, No. 11, 1912. About this List, Dr. G. P. Taylor made the following remarks :—

"By the preparation of this list Mr. Whitehead has laid all coin-collectors in this country under a deep debt of obligation. The material to be explored for the production of so extensive a Coin-Register, running into a hundred pages, was sufficiently formidable but Mr. Whitehead had fulfilled his self-appointed task with admirable courage and patience.

"The entries, as arranged, reveal, and at a single glance, for each mint the metals, gold or silver or copper, in which coins were struck by each of the Emperors, and also indicate some one cabinet in which a specimen of each coin registered is to be found today. The order followed in the list of the Emperors is unusual, and will probably fail to win absolute approval. No. 9 Murād Bakhsh and No. 10 Shāh Shujā' should surely come before No. 8 Aurangzeb



rather than before No. 11 Shāh 'Ālam I. Similarly, No. 12 A'zam Shāh and No. 13 Kām Bakhsh should precede, not follow No. 11 Shāh 'Ālam I. Also, even though the 'Azīmu-sh-shāh rupee was in all probability struck by Farrukhsiyar's orders, it should chronologically considered stand before rather than after Jahāndār's coins, and hence in the list Nos. 14 and 15 might with advantage change places. Then the Mints, too, Sītpūr and Sikākul, should come after Sahrind instead of after Shergarh.

"In the Coin-entries only one serious omission is noticed. The well-known coins struck both in silver and copper by Murād Bakhsh at the Sūrat mint have been overlooked. I would accordingly suggest that B.M. be inserted in the AR column, and I (Roman numeral) in the AE column. On the coins, Muṣṭafābād is written مصطفی آباد with ط not with ت (vide p. 517 of the List)."

In the following year i.e. in 1913, the eminent scholar Dr. G. P. Taylor compiled a "List complementary to Mr. Whitehead's 'Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India,' and published the same in the *Numismatic Supplement* No. XXII. After pointing out some inaccuracies in Mr. Whitehead's List (as stated above) he prepared a complementary list showing for each reign its active mints and their metals, while Mr. Whitehead's list gives the name of mints active under different emperors. The arrangement of the entries made by Dr. Taylor is more convenient because one can see all the mints with different metals of each reign at one place and one is spared the pains of turning over pages after pages, as is the case with the list of Mr. Whitehead. As regards the method of listing the various mints is concerned, Mr. Whitehead followed the order of the Persian alphabets and he wrote the name of each mint in the manner they appear on the coins, but for the benefit of the English knowing readers he also gave English transliteration of each mint. Dr. Taylor also followed the same order, but instead of registering the name of each mint both in Persian and English, he gave the names in English only. This method is likely to create some confusion to an ordinary reader because the mint names cannot be arranged strictly in the English alphabetical order such as Agra, Patna, Tatta and Jaunpur, etc. In order to obviate this difficulty, I have arranged the mints in English alphabetical order. This will raise no practical difficulties. I have purposely avoided an arrangement according to the Persian alphabets, in the belief that the majority of those using this List are likely to be more readily conversant with English than Persian. The lists compiled by Mr. Whitehead and Dr. Taylor appeared in the years 1912 and 1913 respectively and though a good deal of new material has been discovered during the last four decades, those lists were not brought uptodate. The idea of completing this list first came to my mind,



when I was working upon Part II of my *Bibliography of Indian Coins* dealing with the Muslim and the later periods. The Index of Mints appended to that part served as the foundation on which I could build because it is an admitted fact that to complete such a list would have been a very tedious task, had I been required to hunt for each new mint in the pages of the various journals and periodicals. As regards the arrangement of the entries is concerned, I have followed the method of Dr. Taylor with the exception that the mint names have been arranged in strictly English alphabetical order for the reasons stated above and each new mint has been printed in bold types in order to draw the attention of the readers. The method of transliteration of the mint-towns is the same as adopted by Mr. H. N. Wright and other European scholars. The new feature of this list is the short notes which I have prepared on the mints of different emperors, noticed after the publication of the mint list of Mr. Whitehead. These notes relate to the source, the identification and other details of each new mint and it is hoped that they will serve a useful purpose to the students of Mughal numismatics. For the purpose of reference, a comparative table of the years of the Hijra and of the Christian era is given at the end.

In the end it may be stated that in compiling this list, I have simply followed in the footprints of those eminent numismatists whose torch of learning will always remain burning in this country and will serve as a guide to those who want to learn something in this field. With all humility, it is stated that the credit of such a list, if any, should go to those savants who have done pioneer work in the field of Indian numismatics and this author may be excused for any shortcomings or inaccuracies which may be detected by esteemed readers.

Bombay,

28th May, 1953.

C. R. Singhal







## SHORT NOTES ON NEW MINTS OF EACH EMPEROR.

(1) **BABUR** (Zahīru-d-dīn)

(A.H. 932-37=A.D. 1525-30)

New mint in silver. (1) **Patna**.

The mint-name on the unique silver coin of Bābur in the White King cabinet was read as Tatta and the decipherment was accepted by Mr. Whitehead and others. It was included in the Lists of mint-towns prepared by Messrs. Whitehead and Taylor. Prof. Hoḍivālā does not agree with this reading and he has tried to prove on historical and palaeographical grounds that this mint should be read as Patna and not Tatta (vide NS No. XXXIV p. 212). In my list therefore, instead of Tatta, Patna has been inserted.

(2) **HUMAYUN** (Naṣīru-d-dīn)

(A.H. 937-63=A.D. 1530-56)

No new mint is known.

(3) **MUHAMMAD AKBAR** (Jalālu-d-dīn)

(A.H. 963-1014=A.D. 1556-1605)

New mints in Gold—(1) Katak Banāras, (2) Sitpūr, and (3) Ujjain.

„ Silver—(1) Anhirwālā Pattan, (2) Ānwala (Ānola),  
(3) Barār, (4) Gwāliār, (5) Katak, (6) Lakh-  
nau, and (7) Saimūr.

„ Copper—(1) Anhirwālā Pattan, (2) Deogīr, (3) Mīrpūr  
or Mainpūr, and (4) Qandhār.

Gold mints. (1) **Katak Banāras**

A square gold coin of this mint with the date 987 A.H. is published and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore of Hyderābād, vide *JNSI*, XI, p. 155.

“In the month of Rabī‘uṣ-ṣānī of this year (989), the Emperor ordered to be built on the banks of the Indus, which is generally known as the *Sind-sāgar*, a fortress, which he called Atak Banāras, to distinguish it from Katak Banāras”. So writes Badāonī (*Lowe's Translation, Bibliotheca Indica*, 1884, p. 301). At page 374n of the *Āin*, Blochmann writes “There were the two frontier towns of his empire, and he wished them to have similar names”.

From the above passages, it becomes quite clear that Katak Banāras mint was established at the capital town of Orissa during the reign of Akbar and this gold coin was issued from it. Silver coins of Akbar and his successors were also issued from this mint, but they bore the name of Katak only and not Katak Banāras.



(2) *Sitpūr*.

A round gold coin of this mint with the date 47 *Farwardīn* is published and illustrated by the same author, vide *JNSI*, XI, p. 154. About 20 rupees with *Ilāhī* month *Mīhr* and regnal years 47, 48, and 49 are known to have been issued from this mint. These rupees were issued in three different types, but this *muḥar* is different from all of them. Prof. Hoḍivālā dwelt on this point at great length and tried to assign these coins to *Sūrat* mint, but he was not quite sure of his reading (vide *NS*. XXXVII, p. 72). Dr. Agrawālā in his article on *Saimūr* mint published at page 71 of *JNSI*, Vol. V has suggested the reading of this mint as *Sidhpūr* near *Aḥmadābād* on account of certain religious rites supposed to have been performed by that king at the death of his mother *Ḥamīda Bānū Begam*. But he also admits that this is only an improved suggestion. In my opinion there should be no confusion in the reading of this mint. The mint name *Sitpūr* is as clear as anything and it should not be mixed up with *Sūrat* or *Saimūr*. This place has been identified by Mr. Nelson Wright to a town of the same name in *Muzaffarnagar* district of the *Panjab*. This mint was apparently working only during the 47th, 48th and 49th years of *Akbar's* reign.

(3) *Ujjain*.

This square *muḥar* with the date 988 A.H. and issued from this mint is described and illustrated by Mr. F. D. J. Paruck of Bombay, vide *NS*. XXXVII, p. 17. Silver coins of this mint were issued by *Akbar* and many of his successors, but gold and copper coins were struck by a few of the *Mughal* emperors.

Silver mints. (1) *Anhirwālā Pattan*.

A very limited number of silver and copper coins were issued from this mint in the years 984 and 985 only (vide *NS*, XXIV, p. 479 and XXVI, p. 493 and No. 319 and 320 of the *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*). This mint was also known by the name of *Shahr Pattan* and a few specimens in all the three metals are known to have been struck under this name. *Pattan* or *Kaḍi Pātan* of the *Baroda State* is said to have been founded in A.D. 766 by one *Anhil* and hence it received the name of *Anhilwāda* or *Anhirwālā*. It was the capital of *Gujarāt* and in the zenith of its prosperity; a fascinating account is given in the *Kumarapāla Charita*.

(2) *Ānwala (Ānola)*.

This is an unpublished mint of *Akbar*. A rupee with date 982 A.H. was issued from this mint (vide *NS*. XLIV, p. 23). This place is the headquarters of the *taḥsīl* of the same name in *Bareilly* district in U.P. and is connected by a metalled road with *Budāun*. In the *Ām-i-Akbarī*, it is shown as the headquarters of a *maḥal* or *pargana*. A small castle still stands there and it must have been



a place of some importance during the reign of Akbar. After Akbar some rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II were also struck at this mint and they are listed in the *Catalogues of Mughal Coins* in the Indian Museums.

(3) Barār.

Messrs. Whitehead and Taylor have not included this mint in the list of silver mints of Akbar. They have mentioned Bairāta both for silver and copper coins. By a resolution of the Numismatic Society of India passed in the year 1913, it was resolved to adopt the reading of "Barār" in preference to "Bairāta" on the rupees of Akbar hitherto ascribed to the latter mint. On the strength of this resolution coins No. 324-41 in the Lucknow Museum were assigned to the Barār mint by Mr. Brown, but he also states that "some coins have quite recently come to light which suggest that the original reading Bairāta was the correct one". Mr. Nelson Wright has also discussed this point, vide NS. XXIII, p. 250.

(4) Gwāliār.

Silver coins of Akbar of this mint were not known before. A rupee is described by Capt. Tārāpore on page 59 of NS. XLIII. This fortress was conquered by Akbar in 966 A.H. and some rupees bearing the same date must have been struck to commemorate his victory. A few copper coins of Akbar issued from this mint are already known (vide B.M.C. No. 272 and 278). This place had been a mint town for silver and copper coins under Sher Shāh and Islām Shāh spent much of his time there.

(5) Katak.

Coin No. 546 of the Lucknow Museum is of the Katak mint and this is the only silver rupee of Akbar issued from this mint. This coin is similar in all respects to the gold coins of the Katak Banāras mint (described above) and I am inclined to assign this rupee also to the same mint. So we have now one gold and one silver coin of Akbar of Katak Banāras mint and no coin of the Katak mint.

(6) Lakhnau.

Coins No. 704 and 705 of the Lucknow Museum were issued by Akbar from this mint. Copper coins of Akbar of this mint are already known but except these two rupees no other silver coins were known before. This mint which was already established by Sher Shāh was retained by Akbar for striking his own currency. Rupees from this mint were also issued by many other Mughal emperors but a gold *muhar* was struck only by Shāh Jahān (No. 1222 of the Panjāb Museum).



(7) **Saimūr.**

A silver coin of this mint with date 47 *Mihir* is described by Dr. V. S. Agrawālā on page 71 of the *JNSI*, Vol. V. This coin is identical in form and legend with that published by Prof. Hoḍivālā (Pl. III, No 2 in NS. XXXVII, p. 74). This mint is indentified with Chaul, a seaport in the Kolāba district of the Bombay State and about 30 miles south of Bombay. No other coins of this mint are known.

Copper mints. (1) **Anhirwālā Pattan.**

For notes, please see under silver mint of Akbar.

(2) **Deogīr.**

A copper *falūs* dated 986 A.H. is described and illustrated by Mr. E. E. Oliver on page 3 of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LV for 1886. It bears the legend "*Zarb falūs Dāru-l-Khilāfat Deogīr*" on one side and the year 986 in Persian words on the other. It was the mint of Muḥammad III Tughlaq and gold and silver coins were issued from it in the years 727 and 728 A.H. In the *Imperial Gazetteer*, it is stated that Daulatābād or Deogīrī was in the possession of the Bahmanis until 1526. It was afterwards taken by the Nizām Shāhīs to be again wrested from them by Akbar (vide Vol. XI, p. 200). This copper *falūs* was probably struck when this place was captured by Akbar.

(3) **Mīrpūr or Mainpūr.**

Two copper *dāms* of this mint with the date 997 A.H. were described and illustrated by Mr. C. E. Kotwāl, vide NS, XL, p. 13 but he could not identify this mint. Coin No. 655 of the Lāhore Museum is also of the same type and date and the mint on it was read as Khairpūr by Mr. Whitehead. Prof. Hoḍivālā has dealt with this question on p. 222 of NS. XXXIV and he has ascribed this specimen to Ujjainpūr mint. I have examined the illustrations of all these coins. They are identical in all respects and in my opinion the mint name Ujjainpūr (or Ujjain) seems to be more probable than any other name. Moreover copper coins of Akbar, Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb are known to have been issued from this mint. As regards Mainpūr, there is no place of such a name, but there are many Mīrpūrs in Sindh which are of recent origin and as such cannot be the mint towns of these coins.

(4) **Qandhār.**

A copper coin with the date 51 *Mihir* is described and illustrated by Mr. John Allan on page 297 of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (5th series). Qandhār came under the protection of Akbar in 1003 A.H. (Blochman's *Āin-i-Akbarī*, p. 313) and remained so till 1032 A.H.



when it was retaken by Shāh 'Abbās of Persia. It seems that this *falūs* was struck from this mint towards the end of his reign.

(4) JAHANGIR (Nūru-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1014-37=A.D. 1605-28).

New mint in gold—(1) Tatta.

New mints in silver—(1) Barār, (2) Jalesar.

New mints in copper—(1) Nārnol, (2) Qandhār, and (3) Ujjain.

Gold mint. (1) Tatta.

Coin No. 910 of the Panjāb Museum was issued from this mint. It is of *Ilāhī* type and bears the date 1033-19 *Amardād*. Sind was annexed in the 37th year of Akbar's reign. Except this *muhar*, no gold coins of Jahāngir are known to have been issued from this mint. Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I and Muḥammad Shāh had also issued gold coins from this mint.

Silver mints. (1) Barār.

Coin No. 1346 of the Lucknow Museum which bears this mint was issued in the year 1014 A.H. For notes please see Barār under Akbar.

(2) Jalesar.

Mr. Nelson Wright described an *Ilāhī* type rupee of Jahāngir issued in the year 1031 *Mīhr* (I.M.C. No. 685). He doubtfully read the mint on this coin as Jaler and remarked "The reading is tentative, and I have been unable to identify the town".

A similar rupee but with the date 1031 *Azar* is described by Mr. Whitehead, vide No. 1017 of the Panjāb Museum. As regards the identification is concerned, he was also of the same opinion as that of Mr. Nelson Wright.

On page 70 of *JNSI*, Vol. XI Shri Parmeshwarilāl Gupta contributed an article in which he made reference to the above two coins and identified the mint as Hāpur, a commercial town in the Meerut district of U.P. This reading was not acceptable to me and the mint name Jaler or Hāpur was finally identified with Jalesar in the Bālāsore district of Orissa (vide *JNSI*, Vol. XII, p. 151). According to Prof. Hoḍivālā, this place was the mint of Akbar and coins were issued from this mint, vide page 331 of his "*Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics*". Although no coins of Akbar of this mint have been discovered so far, but it seems that some rupees were minted here during the reign of Jahāngir.

Copper mints. (1) Nārnol.

Coins No. 1794 to 1796 of the Lucknow Museum are from the Nārnol mint and the first two coins bear the date 1020-7 A.H. No other coins of Jahāngir are known to have been issued from this



mint. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *Sarkār* in the province of Āgra and was one of his principal copper mints.

(2) **Qandhār.**

Coin No. 1207 of the Panjāb Museum with the date 1019-5 A.H. was issued from this mint. Large number of silver coins of Jahāngīr of this mint are known but in copper this is the only piece.

(3) **Ujjain.**

Mr. T. B. Horwood published a copper coin of this mint, vide NS. XXXVII, p. 42. The provenance of this coin is Ujjain; it is rectangular in shape, and weighs about 100 grains only. It bears no date and is not illustrated. Except the silver coin No. 1341 of the Lucknow Museum, no other rupees of Jahāngīr are known to have been issued from this mint.

(5) **JAHANGIR with NUR JAHAN**

No new mint is known.

(6) **DAWAR BAKHSH** (Bulāqī).

(A. H. 1037=A.D. 1627)

No new mint is known.

(7) **SHAH JAHAN I** (Shihābu-d-dīn).

(A.H. 1037-68=A.D. 1628-58).

New mint in gold—(1) Katak.

New mints in silver—(1) Aurangābād, and (2) Nagar.

New mint in copper—(1) Katak.

**Gold mint. (1) Katak.**

A gold coin of this mint with the date 1046 *Abān* is described and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore, vide *JNSI*, II, p. 127. A few rupees of Shāh Jahān issued from this mint are known, but no gold coin was noticed before. Some gold coins of Aurangzeb and Muḥammad Shāh were also issued from this mint.

**Silver mints. (1) Aurangābād.**

An unpublished rupee of this mint is in the collection of Sri S. M. Shukla of Bombay. It is dated 12th regnal year of Shāh Jahān's reign. Mr. Nelson Wright says that "Aurangābād was the name given by Aurangzeb to a town founded by him during his father's reign near the site of the village of Kharki 5 Kos S.E. of Daulatābād". No coins of this mint prior to the reign of Aurangzeb were published before, but now we have got a rupee struck at this mint by his father Shāh Jahān. Most probably this coin was struck by Shāh Jahān when this place was founded by his son Aurangzeb.



(2) **Nagar.**

A rupee of this mint dated 1043-7 A.H. is described and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore on page 80 of *JNSI*, Vol. V. As regards the identification, he says, "Many places have been called Nagar. It is rather difficult to attribute it to any particular place." A few specimens of the same type have been also noticed in the *Catalogues of Mughal Coins* in other museums, but the mint name on them is inscribed as Aḥmadnagar and not Nagar. Nagar is a short term for Aḥmadnagar and many people even till today call it Nagar instead of Aḥmadnagar. In my opinion this coin was struck from the Aḥmadnagar mint, though it bears the name Nagar only.

Copper mint. (1) **Katak.**

Coins No. 2447 and 2448 in the Lucknow Museum are not assigned to any mint. When I examined the illustrations of these coins, I was inclined to assign them to the Katak mint. There can be some doubt about coin No. 2447, but the mint name on coin No. 2448 is absolutely clear. A few rupees of Shāh Jahān and other Mughal emperors were also issued from this mint, but a copper coin only of Aurangzeb, is known to be in the collection of the Panjāb Museum.

(8) **MURAD BAKHSH** (Murawwiju-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1068=A.D. 1658)

No new mint is known.

(9) **SHAH SHUJA'** (Naṣīru-d-dīn ?)

(A.H. 1068-70=A.D. 1657-60).

No new mint is known.

(10) **AURANGZEB 'ALAMGIR** (Muḥayyiu-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1068-1118=A.D. 1658-1707).

New mints in gold—(1) Bareli, (2) Junāgadh, (3) Lukhnau, (4) Nārnol, and (5) Purendā.

New mints in silver—(1) 'Ālamgīrnagar, (2) Gokāk, (3) Islāmnagar, (4) Kanji, (5) Naṣīrābād, (6) Nuṣratgadh, (7) Phondā, (8) Poonamali, (9) Pūna, (10) Purenda, (11) Sangamner, (12) Sīkākul, and (13) Udgīr.

New mints in copper—(1) Udaipūr, and (2) Zafarābād.

Gold mints. (1) **Bareli.**

This *muḥar* was issued from this mint in the year 1113-4(5) A.H. vide *NS*. XXVI, p. 496. Bareli first became a mint town in the reign of Aurangzeb, the earliest coin hitherto known being of 1099 A.H. Rupees of Aurangzeb of the same type and date are noticed in the *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta*. A large number of silver coins of his successors were also issued from this



mint. Over and above this *muḥar*, gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and 'Ālamgīr II are also known.

(2) **Junāgadh.**

A gold coin of this mint with the date (10)77-10 A.H. is described by Mr. J. Allan on page 702 of NS. XVI. This mint was first established by Shāhjahān, and a few rupees both by him and his successors were issued from this mint. Except this *muḥar* no other gold or copper coins of this mint are known.

(3) **Lakhnau.**

On page 262 of NS. XXX, Mr. S. A. Saboor has described and illustrated a gold coin of this mint with the date 1082-14 A.H. Bābur had struck *dirhams* at this place and Sher Shāh established a mint for copper currency which was continued by Akbar. No coins of Jahāngīr of this mint are known. Coin No. 1222 of the Panjāb Museum is the only *muḥar* of Shāh Jahān known to us so far.

Silver coins in the name of various rulers were issued from this mint, but the number of the gold coins is extremely limited. Some copper coins of this mint are also known.

(4) **Nārnol.**

Babu Prayāg Dayāl has described a *muḥar* issued from this mint with the year 1102-3(4) A.H., vide NS. XXXIX, p. 18. This place had been an important mint-town of the Sūrīs for silver and copper coins. A few silver and copper coins were also struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. Copper coins were also issued by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb and rupees by Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I. Except this *muḥar*, no other gold coins of this mint are known to us so far.

(5) **Purendā.**

Capt. Tārāpore has described a gold coin of this mint issued in the year 1118-51 A.H., vide JNSI, VII, p. 65. Purendā or Purendā is a town in the Oṣmānābād district of the Ḥyderābād State. It contains a fort erected by Maḥmūd Gāwān, the celebrated Bahmanī minister in the 15th century, with several large guns mounted on bastions. "It came into the hands of the Mughals in the 3rd year of Aurangzeb and remained with him during the rest of his reign. Khāfi Khān informs us that Kām Bakhsh was encamped at Purendā when he heard the death of his father (Aurangzeb)", vide p. 371 of NS. XXXI. Although Purendā fell into the hands of Aurangzeb in the beginning of his reign, yet this *muḥar* was issued in the last days of his rule.

Silver mints. (1) 'Ālamgīrnagar.

A silver coin issued from this mint is described by Mr. R. D. Banerji, vide p. 85 of NS. XXXIII. This mint is identified by him



with Koch-Bihar town in Bengal. It is said that Mīr Jumla invaded Assam in 1661 and on his way he overran the kingdom of Koch-Bihar, because the king of that state had helped Shāh Shujā', the brother of Aurangzeb. Koch-Bihar was thus annexed and the name of the town was changed to 'Ālamgīrnagar. This coin is inscribed in Bengali characters though the language is Persian. It resembles in all respects the usual half rupees issued by the Mahārājās of Koch-Bihar, known as Nārāyanī rupees. No other coins of this mint are known.

(2) Gokāk.

Coin No. 2363 of the Panjāb Museum is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh assigned to the 'Aẓamnagar Gokulgarh mint by Mr. Whitehead. Prof. Hoḍivālā has deciphered this mint as 'Aẓamnagar Gokāk and has identified it with the fortress of Belgaum, vide p. 76 of NS. XXVIII. Rupees of Aurangzeb, Kām Bakhsh, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh are known to have been issued from this mint, but they bear the mint name either 'Aẓamnagar or 'Aẓamnagar Gokāk or Gokāk only, vide *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*.

(3) Islāmnagar.

A rupee of this mint was first noticed by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad on page 49 of *RADN*, for the year 1930-31, but he could not identify the mint. A similar rupee, but with the date 1078-12 A.H. was brought to me by a friend sometime back. This mint has been identified by me with Navānagar in Kāthiāwād, vide my article published in *JNSI*, Vol. XV. No other coins of this mint are known.

(4) Kanjī.

Two rupees of this mint are described here. One dated 1109-4x A.H. is mentioned by Dr. Taylor on page 570 of NS. XIV and is illustrated as No. 5 of plate XXXV. He says, "I have failed to read the mint recorded". The second rupee with the regnal year 32nd is described and illustrated by Mr. Saboor on page 11 of NS. XXXIX and he has identified this mint with Kanjivaram in the Chingalpet district of the Madras State. Prof. Hoḍivālā, after quoting historical references, has also proved that this mint should be identified with Conjeeveram which was conquered by the Mughals in the 30th year of the reign of Aurangzeb, vide p. 356 of NS. XXXI.

(5) Naṣīrābād.

Two similar rupees of this mint with the date 1102-34 A.H. are published, vide p. 260 of NS. XXX and p. 128 of *JNSI*, II. The author of the former article, Mr. Suboor has identified this mint with a small town of the same name on the Pengangā river near Bhusāwal in Khāndesh, and in support of this he has quoted a few references from the contemporary history. On page 459 of the *Khāndesh*



*Gazetteer*, we find that this town stands about six miles east of Jalgāon and two miles south of Bhādli railway station between Jalgāon and Bhusāwal of the Central railway. The old fort, which commands a fine view of the country around, has fallen into ruins. These rupees were most probably issued from this fort.

(6) **Nuṣratgadh.**

Following three rupees of this mint are published :—

- (1) Page 11 of NS. XXXIX by Mr. Suboor. Date 1110-42 A.H. The mint name is inscribed like this نصرت گڑھ. He has identified this mint with Jinjī in the South Arkāt district. Jinjī was named Nuṣratgadh after Zulfiqār Khān Nuṣratjang, son of Aurangzeb's minister Asad Khān.
- (2) No. 3131a of the *Lucknow Museum Catalogue* with the date 4x regnal year. The mint name on this coin is read as Qamarnagar but in reality this coin also belongs to Nuṣratgadh mint. The mint name on this coin is written like this نصرت گڑھ.
- (3) Page 128 of JNSI, II by Capt. Tārāpore. This coin is similar to the above coin in all respects.

(7) **Phondā.**

A rupee of this mint dated 43rd regnal year is published on page 27 of NS. XLIII by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad. The same rupee is also published by him on page 53 of RADN for 1929-30. As regards its identification, he says, "I have been able to find it near Goā. It is a very old place and had a very strong fort during the time of the 'Ādil Shāhis, Mughals and Marāthās. It is now in the possession of the Portuguese." Phondā formerly belonged to the Kanāra district of the Bombay State and on pages 127 note 2 and 131 note 9 of that *Gazetteer*, we find the following account.

"Phonda on the Phonda pass in the south-east corner of Ratnāgiri commands one of the chief routes into North Kānara. In 1695 the Italian traveller Gemelli Careri found Phonda fort in the hands of Moghals and their country coming close to Goa. Careri describes the Subha of Phonda as draining the poor country people making a few cottages, sometimes pay thousands of rupees". From the above passages, it is proved that Phondā fort was in the hands of Aurangzeb when this solitary rupee was issued in his name.

(8) **Poonamali ?**

Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint with the date 1112-44 A.H., vide NS. XLIII, p. 57. As regards its identification, he says "Poonamali or Pūnamali is a place about 13 miles from Madras and has an old fort now in ruins. The style of the coin also resembles South Indian coins of Aurangzeb". If we



closely examine the date of this coin, we will find that the figure to the left of 'ۛ' is 'o' and not 'ۛ' as stated by Capt. Tārāpore. The Hirjī date which should therefore be read as 1102 instead of 1112 will not correspond to the regnal year 44 inscribed on the other side of the coin. Moreover the name of the mint read by Capt. Tārāpore is not free from doubt, if we carefully study the illustration of this coin.

(9) **Pūna.**

A rupee of this mint with the date 1111-45 A.H. is noticed and illustrated by Mr. V. D. B. Tārāporevālā on page 30 of NS. XLIII and he says that this coin of the 45th regnal year bears the old name Pūna without the alias Muḥyābād. On page 365 of NS. XXXI, Prof. Hoḍivālā has quoted several references from the contemporary history saying that Pūna was called Muḥiābād by the orders of Aurangzeb in the 47th year of his reign. The coin illustrated by the author seems to be of a very poor workmanship and the mint name on it cannot be read at all.

(10) **Purendā.**

A rupee of this mint dated 1117-50 A.H. is described and illustrated by Mr. M. A. Suboor on page 11 of NS. XXXIX. A gold coin of the same mint was issued one year later, vide JNSI, VII, p. 65. For notes see Purendā under gold mints above.

(11) **Sangamner.**

A silver coin of this mint dated 48th regnal year of Aurangzeb is noticed by Mr. R. G. Gyānī on page 37 of NS. XLIV. Sangamner town is the headquarters of the *taluka* of the same name in Aḥmad-nagar district of the Bombay State. The Mughal occupation of this place lasted from 1636 to 1759 A.D., and this solitary coin must have been struck at some important event during the reign of Aurangzeb.

(12) **Sikākul.**

A rupee of Aurangzeb with the date 1100-36 A.H. was first published by Mr. Shreenivas on page 24 of RADN, for the year 1920-21. The same rupee was again noticed by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad on page 91 of NS. XLV. This mint is identified with Chicacole, a town in the Ganjām district of Madras States. It was the capital of Mughal *sarkār* of Srikākulam. Gold and silver coins of Aurangzeb's successors Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar and silver coins of Aḥmad Shāh are also known to have been issued from this mint.

(13) **Udgīr (Dāru-l-zafar Qīla).**

A coin of this mint with the date 1098 A.H. is described and illustrated on page 89 of NS. XLV by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad. He says, "This place is the headquarters of the *taluka* of the same name in Bīdar district of the Ḥyderābād State. The fort belonged to the



Bijāpūr kings and was besieged by Shāh Jahān's general in 1635, and surrendered to him" (vide p. 111 of *Imperial Gazetteer* Vol. 24). On page 885 of *Ālamgīrnāmah*, it is stated that Sohrab Khān who was the former *Foujdār* of Bālāpūr was appointed the officer in charge of the Udgīr fort. From these references it is proved that this fort was in the hands of Aurangzeb, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that some coins must have been issued from this mint.

Copper mints. (1) Udaipūr.

A *Paisa* of this mint dated 108x A.H. is described and illustrated by Mr. P. Thorburn on page 25 of NS. XLII. Gold coin No. 123 of the Panjāb Museum was issued from this mint in the year 984 A.H. A similar specimen is in the collection of the British Museum, vide No. 63 of the *Catalogue of Mughal Coins*. It seems that these beautiful and important specimens were struck at this place to commemorate the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A.D. 1576 and this fact is proved by the word *مفتوح* or 'conquered' inscribed along with the mint on these coins. The name of the place was also changed from Udaipūr to Muḥammadābād alias Udaipūr. Besides the rare gold coins of Akbar, one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān are also known of this mint.

(2) Zafarābād.

Two copper coins of Aurangzeb of this mint are known. The first one was noticed and illustrated by Mr. Saboor on page 11 of NS. XXXIX. This coin does not bear any date and it weighs 320 grains. The second specimen is described and illustrated on page 63 of JNSI, VII by Mr. H. Kaus of Hyderābād. He has read regnal year *aḥd* on it but the illustration is so poor that it does not admit any such reading. The weight of this coin is said to be 125 grains. Gold and silver coins of Aurangzeb of this mint are already known, but none was known in copper so far. As regards its identification, it is said that Bīdar was taken by Aurangzeb from the Bijāpūr king in 1067 A.H., just before he was called to Dehli due to the illness of his father Shāh Jahān, and it was renamed by him as Zafarābād.

(11) A'ZAM SHĀH.

(A.H. 1118-19=A.D. 1707)

New mint in gold—(1) Asīr.

Gold mint. (1) Asīr.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers has described and illustrated a gold coin of this ruler bearing the date 1118 *aḥd* A.H. on page 4 of PASB. 1888, and says that this coin of A'zam Shāh is in the cabinet of General Sir A. Cunningham. We know that this fortress was conquered by Akbar in the summer of 1600 A.D. (1009 A.H.) and to commemorate his victory, a beautiful gold *muḥar* with the figure of a hawk on one side



and the date 45 *Ilāhi* and mint Asir on the other, was issued from this mint (vide BMC No. 166). Although this fortress remained in the possession of the Mughals for about 150 years, it seems no coins of any Mughal emperor were issued from this mint. After Akbar, this is the only *muhar* of A'zam Shāh issued from this mint.

(12) **KĀM BAKHSH** (Din-panāh).

(A.H. 1119-20=A.D. 1707-8)

New mint in gold—Nuṣratābād.

” silver—Gokāk.

Gold mint. (1) Nuṣratābād.

A *muhar* of this mint bearing the year 1119-1 A.H. is described and illustrated by Mr. Vicāji Tārāporevālā on page 30 of NS. XLIII. Five years prior to this, a gold coin was first issued from this mint by Aurangzeb in the year 1114-46 A.H. (vide p. 653 of NS. XV). A few rupees of Aurangzeb and some of his successors are also known to have been issued from this mint. This mint is identified with Dhārwar in the Bombay State and it was in the possession of the Mughals for a long time. Prince Mu'azzam, Aurangzeb's son took Hubli and Dhārwar in 1685 A.D. From 1685 to 1752 Dhārwar was held by four commandants sent from Dehli.

Silver mint. (1) Gokāk.

Coin No. 3434 of the Lucknow Museum is a rupee of this ruler issued from this mint in the first year of his reign. For notes see Gokāk mint under Aurangzeb.

(13) **SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR** (Quṭbu-d-din).

(A.H. 1119-24=A.D. 1707-12).

New mints in silver—(1) A'zamnagar, and (2) Purendā.

Silver mints. (1) A'zamnagar.

Coin No. 3456 of the Lucknow Museum is the only rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I of this mint dated in the 4th regnal year. Rupees of Aurangzeb and Farrukhsiyar are also known to have been issued from this mint. For notes see Gokāk mint under Aurangzeb.

(2) Purendā.

On page 14 of NS. XXXIX, Mr. Suboor has noticed and illustrated a rupee of this mint dated 1122 A.H. A similar rupee dated 1123-5 A.H. is in the collection of the Panjāb Museum (*Punjāb Museum Catalogue* No. 2034). The mint on this coin was read as Purbandar by Mr. Whitehead, but actually it belongs to this mint. For further notes see Purendā mint under Aurangzeb.



(14) 'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN ('Azīmu-d-dīn).

(A.H. 1124=A.D. 1712)

No new mint is known.

(15) JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH (Mu'izzu-d-dīn).

(A.H. 1124=A.D. 1712)

New mints in gold—(1) Bahādurghadh, (2) Lāhore, and (3) Muḥammadābād.

New mints in silver—(1) Mumbai, and (2) Sikākul.

New mints in copper—(1) Bahādurghadh, and (2) Farkhanda bunyād.

Gold mints. (1) Bahādurgharh.

This *muḥar* bearing the date 1124 *aḥd* is described and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore on page 156 of *JNSI*, Vol. XI. A few rupees of this mint issued by this as well as other rulers are already known, but not a single specimen in gold was published so far. Prof. Hoḍivālā has identified this place with Pedgāon, a town in the Aḥmadnagar district, vide p. 73 of NS. XXVIII. In the Aḥmadnagar Volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* we read: "About 1680, Pedgāon was one of the chief stores and a frontier post of the Mughal army, and the ruined fortifications which from a distance give an imposing appearance to the town were built by the Deccan Viceroy Khān Jahān Bahādur who camped here during the monsoon of 1672 in pursuit of Shivājī. Khān Jahān gave Pedgāon the name of Bahādurghadh, which it has not retained."

(2) Lāhore.

Coin No. 3544 of the Lucknow Museum is a gold *muḥar* of this mint bearing the date 1124 *aḥd* A.H. Silver coins of this ruler issued from this mint are already published, but not a single specimen in gold was known before. Lāhore was the most common mint of the Mughals and a large number of gold and silver coins were issued from it by many Mughal emperors.

(3) Muḥammadābād (Bīdar).

A *muḥar* of this mint with the date *aḥd* is described and illustrated on page 19 of *RADN* for the year 1924-25 by Mr. T. Sreenivas and he has identified this mint Bīdar in the Hyderābād State. Mr. Whitehead says, "Banāras was not called Muḥammadābād till the time of Muḥammad Shāh, so the Muḥammadābād which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor, must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint, and perhaps is to be identified with Bīdar in the province of that name", vide page cvi of the *Catalogue of the Panjāb Museum*. Prior to this *muḥar*, gold and silver coins of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are also known to have been issued from this mint.



Silver mints. (1) **Mumbāi.**

A rupee of this mint is noticed and illustrated by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad on page 92 of NS. XLV. Mr. Whitehead says that "Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar," vide page cx of his *Catalogue of Coins in the Panjāb Museum*. The Bombay mint started issuing silver and copper coins on 5th October 1676 A.D. A gold coin of 'Ālamgīr II (No. 76 of Pl. XXXI of the B.M.C.) and some rupees of Farrukhsiyar and his successors are also known.

(2) **Sikākul.**

A rupee of this mint is described by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad on page 91 of NS. XLV. For notes please see this mint under Aurangzeb.

Copper mints. (1) **Bahādurgarh.**

Capt. Tārāpore has described a copper coin of this mint on page 25 of NS. XLIV. It is dated 1124 *aḥd* and weighs 213 grains. Gold and silver coins issued from this mint are known, but none was published in copper so far. For notes please see this mint above.

(2) **Farkhanda bunyād.**

The above author has also described a copper coin of this mint on page 57 of NS. XLIII. It bears the date 1124 *aḥd* and is small in weight, i.e. 105 grains only. It does not bear the actual name of the mint Ḥaidarābād but it is inscribed with its epithet Farkhanda bunyād. Ḥaidarābād was called Dāru-l-jihād on the coins of Aurangzeb and Kām Bakhsh and it was changed to Farkhanda bunyād in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I as stated by Messrs. Whitehead and Nelson Wright. Gold and silver coins of this ruler with the epithet of Farkhanda bunyād are known, but not a single specimen in copper was published so far.

(16) **FARRUKHSIYAR** (M'uinu-d-din).

(A.H. 1124-31=A.D. 1713-19).

New mints in gold—(1) Farrukhābād, (2) Firozgarh, (3) Gajjikota, (4) Gangpūr ?, (5) S'adnagar, and (6) Tārpatri.

New mints in silver—(1) Bidrūr ?, (2) Bijāpūr, (3) Gokāk, (4) Kānkurti, (5) Shākola ?, (6) Sikākul, and (7) Udgir.

New mints in copper—(1) Bahādurgarh ?, (2) Purbandar ?, and (3) Shāh(jahānābād) ?

Gold mints. (1) **Farrukhābād.**

A *muḥar* of Farrukhsiyar dated 7th regnal year is mentioned on page 23 of NS. XXXIX by Shri Pannā Lāl, I.C.S. He says that



"The legend is the same as on the silver coin of this mint (vide *IMC* No. 3694)". The number of the coin referred to by him is incorrect. It is 1772 and not 3694; the last number of the coins in the *IMC* being 2520 only. Farrukhābād is the headquarters of a district in the province of Āgra. It was founded by Muḥammad Khān Bangāsh about 1714, and named after Farrukhsiyar (*Elliot and Dowson's History of India*, VIII, p. 48). Over and above this gold coin, coins of Muḥammad Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh were also issued from this mint.

(2) **Firozgarh.**

Mr. C. J. Brown has described and illustrated a *muhar* of this mint dated 3rd regnal year on page 199 of NS XXII. Mr. Whitehead says that the only known coins from this mint are a *muhar*, and two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, of the normal type (vide No. 2000 and 2067 of the *Panjāb Museum Catalogue*). This mint has been identified with the fortress of Yādgīr in the Gulbarga district of the Ḥaidarābād State (vide p. 98 of NS. XXVIII by Prof. Hoḍivālā).

(3) **Gajjikota.**

On page 34 of NS. XXXIX, Shri R. S. R. Ayyangar has listed a tiny gold coin (wt. 41.7 grs.) of this mint. As to its identification, he says, "There is no place by the name of Gajjikota in any of the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantpūr. There is a place called Gangikota which was the stronghold of some Muhammadan chiefs in the Cuddapah district. There is also a ruined fort even now". This point has been made clear by Prof. Hoḍivālā in the following item.

(4) **Gangpūr? (Ganjikot).**

Mr. Lane Poole read this mint on a diminutive gold coin (wt. 22 grs.) of the 5th year of this ruler, vide No. 902 of the *British Museum Catalogue*. No. 2281a of the *I.M.C.* is another tiny gold coin (wt. 43 grs.) of 'Alī Gauhar, the mint name on which was read as Kanjankot by Mr. Nelson Wright. After quoting historical references, the mint name on both the coins has been identified with Ganjikot by Prof. Hoḍivālā, vide p. 349 of NS. XXXI. He says that "The true reading is Ganjikot, the name by which the famous fortress of Gandikot in the Kadapah district of the Madras State is repeatedly mentioned by several writers of the 17th and 18th centuries".

(4) **S'adnagar.**

Coin No. 3571 of the Lucknow Museum is a gold coin of Farrukhsiyar dated 5th regnal year. Coin No. 2191 of the Panjāb Museum is a rupee of this ruler issued in the same year and from the same mint. As regards the identification, Mr. Whitehead says that



"S'adnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Akloj, or Aklaj, some 55 miles to the north-east of Sholāpūr".

S'adnagar means a place of rejoicings or happiness and the reason why this name was given to Akluj by Aurangzeb can be found in the pages of the *Gazetteer* of the Sholāpūr district. On page 407 it states :—

"In 1689 Aurangzeb, driven north from his Camp at Bijapur by an outbreak of the plague, came to Akluj where the epidemic subsided. After his arrival at Akluj, plundering parties of Marathas were frequently near and detachments were sent to Sambhaji's territories. One of these under Mukarrab Khān was sent to Kolhāpūr. Mukarrab Khān succeeded in capturing Sambhaji and 26 others at Sangameshvar in Ratnagiri and marched with the prisoners to the Mughal camp. When the news of Sambhaji's capture reached Aurangzeb's camp at Akluj there were great rejoicings. During the 4 or 5 days when Mukarrab Khān was known to be coming with the prisoners, all classes were so overjoyed that they could not sleep and went out 4 miles to meet the prisoners and give expression to their joy. In every town or village on or near the road, wherever the news reached, there was great delight and whenever the prisoners passed, the doors and roofs were full of men and women who looked on rejoicing."

(6) **Tārpatri.**

Shri R. S. R. Ayyangar has described a tiny gold coin (wt. 41.7 grs.) of this mint bearing the date 1125 A.H., vide p. 34 of NS. XXXIX. This place is identified with Tadpatri which is the headquarters of a *taluka* in the Anantapūr district of the Madras State.

Silver mints. (1) **Bidrūr ?**

On p. 57 of NS. XLIII, Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint with date 1130-7 A.H. This place has not been identified by him and the reading of the mint seems to be doubtful.

(2) **Bijāpūr.**

Shri Prayāg Dayāl has described a rupee of this mint issued in the first year of Farrukhsiyar's reign, vide p. 19 of NS. XXXIX. Gold and silver coins of his predecessors are known to have been issued from this mint, but not a single rupee of this emperor was published before though a gold and a copper coins are already known. This place ceased to be a mint place after Farrukhsiyar and the reason for it can be found on page 593 of the *Bijāpūr Gazetteer*. It states "After the death of Kām Bakhsh, Bijāpūr passed under the rule of the Emperor's governor at Haidarābād. In 1710 a severe famine impoverished the city, and second famine seven years later (1717) deepened the dis-



treass. Thousands perished and the memory of the hardship lingered for years. In 1723 when the Nizām proclaimed his independence, Bijāpūr became part of his Kingdom."

(3) Gokāk.

Rupees of this mint are described in NS. Nos. XIV, XXII, and XXXIX. The mint name on these coins was read as 'Aẓamnagar Gokūlgarh by Taylor, Brown and Saboor. The same mint has been identified with 'Aẓamnagar Gokāk by Prof. Hoḍivālā. For notes, please refer to Gokāk mint under Aurangzeb.

(4) Kānkurti.

On page 33 of RADN for the year 1921-24, Shri T. Shreenivas has described three rupees of Farrukhsiyar with regnal years 5 and 7. As regards its illustrations, he has given No. 13 of Plate VII, but no such coin can be found in that plate. He says that this place is included in the *Sircār* of Muẓaffarnagar, i.e. Mālkhed in the Hyderābād State and it was the seat of Gurmatkal Zamindar Malhāri.

(5) Shākolā ?

On page 16 of NS. XXXIX, Mr. Saboor has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint with the date 1129-6 A.H. Dr. Taylor illustrated a similar rupee, but with 4th regnal year, in his paper on the coins of the Limbdi Treasury published in NS. XIV, Plate XXXVI, No. 12. The name of this mint could not be deciphered by either of them.

(6) Sikākul.

A rupee of this mint is mentioned by Mr. Suboor on page 16 of NS. XXXIX and says that, "No other silver coins of Farrukhsiyar of this mint are known." It may be stated that No. 2132 of the Panjāb Museum is a gold *muhar* of Farrukhsiyar issued from this mint and No. 2676 is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh of the same mint. For notes please refer to this mint under Aurangzeb.

(7) Udgīr.

On page 89 of NS. XLV, Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint with regnal year *aḥd*. For notes please refer to this mint under Aurangzeb.

Copper mints. (1) Bahādurgarh ?

Shri F. J. Thānāwālā has described a *falūs* of Farrukhsiyar on page 264 of NS. VI. It weighs 100 grains only. No other copper coins of this mint are known. For notes please refer to this mint under Jahāndār Shāh.

(2) Purbandar ?

Coin No. 3735 of the Lucknow Museum is a *falūs* of Farrukhsiyar, but the mint name on this coin is not legible. It weighs 98



grains only. This mint has been identified with Purendā in Hyderābād State. For further information about this mint please refer to Prof. Hoḍivālā's article published on page 368 of NS XXXI.

(3) **Shāh (jahānābād) ?**

On page 237, NS. XXV, Shri Pannā Lāl, I.C.S. has described and illustrated a copper coin which he has doubtfully assigned to this mint. Gold and silver coins of this ruler issued from this mint are already known, but none was published in copper before. We know that Shāhjahānābād (Dehlī) mint was established by Shāh Jahān and large number of gold and silver coins were issued not only in his name but also in the names of many of his successors. But the number of copper issues was much restricted.

(17) **RAFI'U-D-DARJĀT** (Shamsu-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1131=A.D. 1719)

New mints in silver—(1) Bankāpūr, and (2) Sīkākul.

Silver mints. (1) **Bankāpūr.**

On Page 90 of NS. XLV, Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint dated 1131 A.H. and says that "Coins of Rafiud-Darjat issued from this mint are known but no coin has yet been published which bears the name Shams-ud-Din. The coin described here not only bears this name but also a new legend or couplet which has not been deciphered fully as yet and which is unpublished". The illustration of this coin is so clumsy that it is not possible to read the name of the mint and the title etc. as stated by Mr. Khwāja. Moreover, no coins of this ruler issued from this mint are known except a few specimens of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar (vide NS. XIV and XV). Bankāpūr is the chief town in the Bankāpūr sub-division about 40 miles south of Dhārwar. It has an old and ruined fort.

(2) **Sīkākul.**

On page 49 of RADN for the year 1930-31, the same author has mentioned a coin of this mint and says that "This is the only known coin of this king bearing his name Abul Barkāt Shamsuddin. It also bears a new couplet which unfortunately being cut could not be deciphered in full". This mint is identified with Chicacole, a town in the Ganjām district of the Madras State.

(18) **RAFI'U-D-DAULA** (Shāh Jahān II).

(A.H. 1131=A.D. 1719).

New mints in silver—(1) Bahādurgarh, and (2) Machhlipattan.

Silver mints. (1) **Bahādurgarh.**

On page 16 of NS. XXXIX, Mr. Suboor has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing no date. Except this specimen



no other coins of this ruler are known to have been issued from this mint. For notes please refer to this mint under Jahāndār Shāh.

(2) **Machhlipattan.**

On page 81 of *JNSI*, V., Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1131 *ahd* and says that "This is an unpublished mint of Shāh Jahān II". The earliest Mughal issues of this mint are the silver and copper coins of Aurangzeb. Many of his successors also struck coins at this mint, but none was known of Shāh Jahān II so far. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh were also issued from this mint. This place is identified with Masulipatam, a port on the Coromandal Coast.

(19) **MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM** (Zahīru-d-dīn).

(A.H. 1132=A.D. 1720).

No new mint is known.

(20) **MUHAMMAD SHĀH** (Nāṣīru-d-dīn).

(A.H. 1131-61=A.D. 1719-48).

New mints in silver—(1) Aḥmadnagar, (2) Ajāyūr?, (3) Aurangnagar, (4) Bankāpūr, (5) Bārāmāti, (6) Imtiyāzgarh, (7) Jai Singh or Jeosanka?, (8) Kānkurtī, (9) Kolāpūr, (10) Nuṣratābād, and (11) Sikākul.

New mints in copper—(1) Khambāyat, and (2) Tatta.

Silver mints. (1) **Aḥmadnagar.**

On page 25 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 115x-2x A.H. This mint was active in issuing coins in all the three metals from the reigns of Akbar to Farrukhsiyar. After him no coins of any emperor were known to have been issued from this mint, except this solitary piece of Muḥammad Shāh.

(2) **Ajāyūr ?**

Coin No. 1011 of the *British Museum Catalogue* is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh bearing the date 1148-1x A.H. The mint on this coin was read as Ajāyūr by Mr. Lane Poole and he identified it with Ajāyapūr, the old name of Bakror—a place of no importance. This mint has been deciphered by Prof. Hoḍivālā as Rājāpūr, the headquarters of the *tāluqa* of the same name in the Ratnāgiri district in Bombay State (vide page 344 of NS. XXXI). Aurangzeb had also a mint in this town which he renamed Islāmbandar.

(3) **Aurangnagar.**

On page 26 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated two rupees of this mint bearing the regnal year 2nd and says that "Rupees of Shāh Jahān, Farrukhsiyar,



'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II of this mint are known. But here we have those of Muḥammad Shāh." This mint has not been identified by anybody so far.

(4) **Bankāpūr.**

On page 26 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, the same author has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint and says that "Coins of this mint are in themselves rare but this of Muḥammad Shāh is quite new". This place is situated in the Dhārwar district of the Bombay State and has an old and ruined fort. Rupees of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and Farrukhsiyar only are known to have been issued from this mint.

(5) **Bārāmāti.**

On page 176 of *JNSI*, Vol. VIII, Dr. Pannā Lāl has described and illustrated two rupees of Muḥammad Shāh bearing the 18th regnal year as date. The mint name on these coins was read by him as Tārāmāti, but he was unable to identify this place. A similar rupee has been described and illustrated by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad and he has read the mint name on his coin as Bārāmāti (vide p. 61 of *JNSI*, X). This place is identified by him with a town of the same name in the Poona district. It has an old and dilapidated land fortress from where the coins must have been issued.

(6) **Imtiyāzgarh.**

On page 26 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated two rupees of this mint and one of them bears the date 1133 A.H. Imtiyāzgarh was the Mughal name for Adonī in South India. The earliest appearance of this mint is on a dateless coin of Aurangzeb (vide No. 1614 of the *P.M.C.*). Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian 'hun'—a small dumpy coin weighing about 56 grains. These continued to be struck in the name of Muḥammad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II. Rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II are also known, but they bear no date or regnal year.

(7) **Jai Singh or Jeesanka ?**

On page 28 of *RADN* for 1920-21, the same author has described and illustrated two rupees of this mint with regnal years 25 and 27. He is doubtful of this reading and has not been able to identify this place.

(8) **Kānkurtī.**

On page 28 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, the same author has described and illustrated three rupees of this mint and one of them bearing the date 1132 A.H. This place is included in the *Sircār* of Muḥaffarnagar, i.e. Mālkhed in the Hyderābād State.



(9) **Kolāpūr.**

Dr. Pannā Lāl has described and illustrated two rupees of this mint; one of them bearing the date 1139 A.H. (vide *JNSI*, Vol. VIII, p. 174). No coins of any emperor are known to have been issued from this mint so far. This place is an important commercial town in the South and is the headquarters of a district in the Bombay State.

(10) **Nuṣratābād.**

On page 27 of *RADN* for the year 1920-21, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated two rupees of this mint. This place is identified with Dhārwar in the Bombay State. For notes please refer to this mint under Kām Bakhsh.

(11) **Sikākul.**

Dr. Pannā Lāl has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1141-10 A.H., vide page 175 of *JNSI*, VIII. This place is identified with Chicacole in the Ganjām district of the Madras State. Gold and silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are known to have been issued from this mint.

Copper mints. (1) **Khambāyat.**

A copper coin of this mint bearing the date 1137 A.H. is published by me on page 112 of *JNSI*, XIV. This mint started functioning during the reign of Shāh Jahān and gold and silver coins were issued not only in his name but also in the name of his son, Aurangzeb and grandson, Murād Bakhsh. A large number of silver coins were also issued from this mint by many other Mughal emperors. A copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam I of this mint is said to be in the collection of Mr. H. Nelson Wright but it is not published anywhere.

(2) **Tatta.**

Coin No. 4211 of the Lucknow Museum is a copper coin of this mint bearing the year 1141 A.H. Its weight 197.5 grs. and the size .8 inches compares favourably with a Mughal rupee in general appearance. It is possible that it might have been struck from a silver die. One gold and two silver coins of this emperor issued from this mint are represented in the coin cabinets of the Panjāb Museum (vide Nos. 2323, 2414 and 2415). Except these three specimens, no other coins of this emperor are known. Gold coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and Muḥammad Shāh and silver coins of many other Mughal emperors are known to have been issued from this mint.



(21) **AHMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR** (Majāhidu-d-dīn).  
(A.H. 1161-1167=A.D. 1748-1754)

New mint in gold—(1) Allahābād.

New Mints in silver—(1) Gadnārat ?, (2) Gulkanda, (3) Jītpūr, (4) Qamarnagar, and (5) Sironj.

Gold mint. (1) Allahābād.

Coin No. 2087 of the *Indian Museum Calcutta* is a gold coin of this mint with the regnal year 3rd. Except a few rupees no other gold coins of Aḥmad Shāh are known to have been issued from this mint. This mint was very common and a large number of silver coins were issued by many Mughal emperors from it, but gold coins were minted only in the names of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Farrukhsiyar, and Muḥammad Shāh.

Silver mints. (1) Gadnārat ?

On page 242 of NS. XIII, Mr. Nelson Wright has described two rupees of this emperor. On one of them he read the mint name as Gadnārat while on the other it was deciphered as Nāgarat, but he was unable to identify these mints. Both these coins are stated to be in the Nāgpūr Museum. Prof. Hoḍivālā has made reference to these coins in his article published on page 348 of NS. XXXI and has identified this mint with Garhākota, a town in the Rehli *taḥsīl* of Saugor district in Madhya Pradesh. It has an old fort which formerly must have been of great strength. No other coins of this mint are known so far.

(2) Gulkanda.

On page 27 of RADN for the year 1920-21, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1166 A.H. Gold and silver coins only of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb are known to have been issued from this mint. Both Messrs. Nelson Wright and Whitehead say that the latest known coin of this mint is of Aurangzeb's 31st year (1099 A.H.) and that the mint was then closed or transferred to Ḥyderābād. But the discovery of this rupee proves the contrary. It seems this mint was re-started during the reign of Aḥmad Shāh and some rupees were issued from it.

(3) Jītpūr.

On page 27 of NS. XLIII, Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint and has identified this place with "Fortified town in the State of same name, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, situated in 20° 45' N. and 70° 48' E. on the western bank of Bhādar river". If we look the *Imperial Gazetteer*, we will find that there are four principal States of this name, viz. (1) Jetpur (Devli), (2) Jetpur (Vadia), (3) Jetpur (Mulu Surag), and (4) Jetpur



(Nāja Kāla or Bilkha). If you read the history of these States, you will find that all of them are of very recent origin and that this mint cannot be identified with any of these States.

The mint name on this coin is inscribed in this fashion. جیت پور

The *tashdīd* over 'ye' is quite clear and as such it should be read as Jayatpūr and not Jītpūr.

In the Ratnāgiri district of the Bombay State there is a place by the name of Jaytapūr and the following short account is gleaned from the *Gazetteer* of that district. "This is a small town in the Rājāpūr sub-division situated four miles from the entrance of the Rājāpūr river. It is the outlet for the sea-traffic from Rājāpūr, and the place of call for coasting steamers, which stop three times a week for passengers going to and from Rājāpūr. The town has a sea custom house. Mandelslo (1638) mentions it under the name Suitapur as one of the best coast harbours, the island sheltering it from all winds. Ogilby (1670) calls it Cetapur, one of the Chief Konkan ports." From the above accounts, it can be proved that this place was an important port and was closely connected with Rājāpūr. We also know that Aurangzeb had a mint at Rājāpūr which he renamed Islāmbandar and Muḥammad Shāh also issued coins from the same place. (For reference please see Ajāyūr mint under Muḥammad Shāh). Looking to all these factors, I am inclined to believe that Aḥmād Shah, following the practice of his father and great grand-father, struck this coin at this coastal town of Jayatpūr in the Ratnāgiri district.

#### (4) Qamarnagar.

Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint, vide page 25 of NS. XLIV. Two rupees of Muḥammad Shāh bearing the date 1150-52 A.H. and issued from this mint are represented in the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and these are the only specimens known so far. After Muḥammad Shāh some rupees were struck at this mint by his son Aḥmad Shāh also. This mint is identified with the town of Kurnool in the Madras State.

#### (5) Sironj.

On page 27 of RADN for the year 1920-21, Shri Shreenivas has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1162-2 A.H. The first known coin of this mint is an *Ilāhī falūs* of Akbar published in NS. V. Rupees of Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamgir II and Shāh 'Ālam II are also known to have been issued from this mint, but not a single specimen of Aḥmad Shāh was published before. Sironj is a town in Rājputāna situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra and it was an important city in olden times.



(22) 'ĀLAMGĪR II ('Azizu-d-dīn)  
(A.H. 1167-1173=A.D. 1754-1759)

New mints in gold—(1) Allahābād and (2) 'Azīmābād.

New mints in silver—(1) Fīrozgarh, (2) Kānkurtī, (3) Koilkunda, (4) Korā, (5) Mukhtal, (6) Nuṣratābād, (7) Qamarnagar, and (8) Qandahār.

New mint in copper—(1) Bareilī.

Gold mints. (1) Allahābād.

This *muḥar* which is unpublished is in the collection of Shri S. M. Shukla of Bombay. It bears the date 1172-6 A.H. Gold coins of this mint are exceedingly rare and none of this emperor was known before.

(2) 'Azīmābād (Patna).

Coin No. 4360 of the *Lucknow Museum Catalogue* is a gold coin of this mint bearing the date 117x-5 A.H. Prince 'Azīmu-sh-shān, grand-son of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1703 (1115 A.H.), and Patna was re-named 'Azīmābād after him. This change is found in the coinage of Aurangzeb from the 50th year of his reign. This designation was retained till the end of the series, but some issues of Farrukhsiyar and Rafī'u-d-Darjāt adhere to the old name. Coins in all the three metals are known in the name of Aurangzeb and gold and silver coins were also issued by many other emperors from this mint. But no *muḥar* of 'Ālamgīr II was published before.

Silver mints. (1) Fīrozgarh.

A rupee of this mint bearing the date (11)72-4 A.H. has been described and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore on page 66 of *JNSI*, VII. This place has been identified with the fortress of Yādگیر in the Gulbarga district of the Ḥyderābād State.

(2) Kānkurtī.

On page 34 of *RADN* for the year 1921-24, Shri T. Shreenivas has described a rupee of this mint bearing the regnal year *aḥ.d.* This coin is illustrated by him as No. 14 of Plate VII, but when this plate was referred to by me no such coin was found there. This mint is included in the *Sirkār* of Muṣaffarnagar, i.e. Mālkhed in the Ḥyderābād State.

(3) Koilkunda.

Two rupees of this mint, issued from the different dies, have been described and illustrated by Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad. The first coin is published on page 54 of *RADN* for the year 1929-30 and the second one on page 28 of *NS*. XLIII. No other coins of this mint were known so far. Koilkunda is an old place with a fort in the Maḥbūbnagar district of the Ḥyderābād State.



(4) **Korā.**

Coin No. 4440 of the Lucknow Museum is a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1168-2 A.H. Both Messrs. Nelson Wright and Whitehead say that the rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of this mint are known, but not a single specimen is listed by them in their *Catalogues of Mughal coins*. Mr. Whitehead has not shown this mint as silver mint of 'Ālamgīr II even in his *List of Mint Towns*. Korā is identified with a small town in the district of Fathpūr in U.P. and rupees of Muḥammad Shāh were issued from this mint in abundance.

(5) **Mukhtal.**

On page 58 of NS. XLIII, Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1169 A.H. This mint is identified by him with a place in Maḥbūbnagar district of the Hyderābād State. If we look at the illustration of this coin, it will be found that this coin is completely worn out and the name of the king, the mint, and the date etc. can not be read on it as suggested by the author.

(6) **Nuṣratābād.**

The same author has also described and illustrated a rupee of this mint dated 11xx-7 A.H. on page 59 of NS. XLIII. This place is identified with Dhārwar in the Bombay State. For further information, please refer to this mint under Kām Bakhsh.

(7) **Qamarnagar.**

On page 12 of JNSI, II, the same author has noticed and illustrated a rupee of this mint, but the illustration is so clumsy that the mint name is not legible at all. This place is identified with Kurnool in the Madras State. Please see this mint under Aḥmad Shāh also.

(8) **Qandahār.**

Mr. Suboor has described and illustrated a rupee of 'Ālamgīr II bearing the date 1167-7? A.H., vide p. 17 of NS. XXXIX. Rupees of Muḥammad Shāh of this mint bearing 27th and 30th regnal years of his reign are already published by Mr. Nelson Wright (vide p. 240 of NS. XIII and p. 580 of NS. XIV). Qandahār is a village of the same name in the Nānded district of the Hyderābād State and it had once a large fort. This mint has nothing to do with Qandhār of the N. W. Frontier Provinces.

Copper mint. (1) **Bareli.**

No. 4472 of the Lucknow Museum is a copper coin of 'Ālamgīr II with the regnal year *aḥd*. The weight and size of this coin is similar to his rupees which were issued in large numbers from this mint.



It is just possible that this piece may have been struck with a die meant for striking silver coins of this emperor.

(23) **SHĀH JAHĀN III.**

(A.H. 1173-74=A.D. 1759-1760).

No new mint is known.

(24) **SHĀH 'ĀLAM II** (Jālalu-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1173-1221=A.D. 1759-1806).

New mints in gold—(1) Aḥmadābād, (2) Allahābād, (3) Jahāngīr-nagar ?, and (4) Muṣṭafābād.

New mints in silver—(1) 'Abdullānagar Pihānī, (2) Akarwān, (3) Aṣafābād Ujhānī, (4) Aṣafnagar, (5) Chāndor, (6) Dalip-nagar, (7) Elichpūr, (8) Fīrozgarh, (9) Ḥaidarnagar, (10) Jagannāthpur?, (11) Khambāyat, (12) Khujista bunyād, (13) Muḥiābād Pūna, (14) Nāgpur ?, and (15) Rāmchandra-nagar.

New mints in copper—(1) Ajmer, (2) Mominābād, (3) Murādābād, and (4) Shamsābād.

Gold mints. (1) Aḥmadābād.

Coin No. 2858 of the *Panjāb Museum Catalogue* is a *muḥar* of Shāh 'Ālam II bearing the date (120)2-29 A.H. Of the later Mughals, the gold coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Muḥammad Shāh and Bedār Bakht are known to have been issued from this mint. Aḥmadābād was one of the principal mints of the Mughals and a large number of coins in all the three metals were issued from it by most of the Mughal emperors.

(2) Allahābād.

Two gold coins of this mint are in the collection of Shri S. M. Shukla of Bombay and they are dated 6th regnal year and 1187-16 A.H. respectively. Gold coins of this emperor of Allahābād mint were not known before. This mint was issuing quite a large number of silver coins, but the number of gold coins known to have been issued from this mint is very limited.

(3) Jahāngīrnagar ?

On page 83 of NS. XXXVII, Mr. D. V. Tārāporevālā has described and illustrated this *muḥar* bearing the date 1176-4 A.H. and not 1174 as stated by him. The mint name on the illustration of this coin is not legible. Dacca was renamed Jahāngīrnagar in or about 1021 A.H., the 7th year of Jahāngīr's reign and the earliest known coin is of the 12th year of his reign. A large number of silver coins of many Mughal emperors were issued from this mint, but the gold coins were minted in the name of Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb only. A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from this mint and bear-



ing the date 1183-10 A.H. is in the collection of the British Museum (vide No. 1157).

(4) **Muṣṭafābād.**

On page 59 of NS. XLIII, Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a gold coin of this mint with the date 1185-12 A.H. Both Messrs Nelson Wright and Whitehead have identified this mint with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand and a few rupees of this emperor have been listed by them in their respective *Catalogues of the Mughal coins*. In my opinion this identification cannot be accepted and on the strength of historical data, I am inclined to identify it with the town of Belgaum in the Bombay State.

On page 376 of the *Belgaum Gazetteer*, the following account is found :—"After a gallant defence the city fell on the 15th of October 1686, and with the fall of Bijapur the Adil Shahi dynasty came to an end. After the fall of Bijapur the Moghals drove the Marathas out of Belgaum, except Hukeri now the Chikodi subdivision. The rest of the district practically formed part of the Moghal empire. A Bijapur noble Abdul Rauf Khan, son of the late Abdul Karim Khan entered the Moghal service and with the title of Dilawar Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang was appointed *Mansabdar* or governor of Bijapur country. Abdul Rauf Khan was granted a *jagir* or estate, the twenty-two petty divisions or *mahals* subordinate to Bankapur, Azamnagar or Mustafabad that is Belgaum".

Foot note No. 9 on the same page :—"Belgaum was called Mustafabad in memory of its commandant or *Kilidar* named Mustafa, who thoroughly repaired and strengthened the ramparts". Stoke's Belgaum, 45.

On the coins of Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt (863-917 A.H.), Junāgadh was also called Muṣṭafābād.

Silver mints. (1) 'Abdullānagar Pihānī.

On page 11 of NS. XLI, Babu Prayāg Dayāl has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint with the date 1174-2 A.H. This place has been identified by him with a town situated on the road from Sitāpūr to Shāhābād, at a distance of 16 miles north of Hardoi. No other coins of this mint are known so far.

(2) **Akarwān.**

Shri R. S. R. Ayyangar has described a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1186 A.H., vide page 20 of NS. XXXIX and he says that the name of the mint appears as Akarwān on some coins and Karwān on others. He has identified this mint with Gadval, capital of a small State in Ḥyderābād State.



(3) **Āsafābād Ujhānī.**

On page 11 of NS. XLI, Babu Prayāg Dayāl has described some rupees issued from this mint bearing the 17th and 18th regnal years of Shāh 'Ālam II, but the mint name has not been identified by him. These coins were found at Nāokund in the *taḥṣīl* and district of Pilibhīt in U.P.

(4) **Āsafnagar.**

Coin No. 4534a of the Lucknow Museum is a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1190-18 A.H. No other coins of this mint are known and the mint is not identified.

(5) **Chāndor.**

A rupee of this mint is in the collection of Sri S. M. Shukla of Bombay. It bears the name of Shāh 'Ālam II and the date 1178 A.H. fits in with his reign. Before the mint name Chāndor, there are some more letters which are not legible. Two of them can be read as ن ب i.e. alias. A coin of the same mint is figured as No. 10 of Pl. XXVI of the *Indian Museum Catalogue*, Vol. IV. As regards its identification, this place is in the Nāsik district and is situated at a distance of 40 miles north-east of Nāsik and 14 miles north of the railway station of Lāsalgāon. It had a fort which was in possession of the Mughals for sometime. Afterwards it went into the hands of Malhār Rāo Holkar who established a mint and issued a large number of coins from it.

(6) **Dalīpnagar.**

Two rupees of this mint are published. The first one was described and illustrated by Capt. Tārāpore on p. 59 of NS. XLIII. It is dated in the 6th regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam II's reign. The second specimen was described and illustrated (4 times of the original size) by Sri D. N. Marshall on p. 159 of *JNSI*, VIII. This coin is dated 1178-6 A.H. The former author was unable to identify this mint but Sri Marshall, after quoting several references from the contemporary history, has identified this place with Datia State in Bundelkhand and has tried to prove that this coin was issued by the emperor Shāh 'Ālam II and not by the local rulers. Except these, no other coins are known to have been issued from this mint.

(7) **Elichpūr.**

On page 17 of NS. XXXIX, Mr. Suboor has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1187 A.H. No silver coins of this emperor of Elichpūr mint were known before, but some silver and copper coins of other emperors are known to have been issued from this mint. This place was the capital of the 'Imād Shāhī dynasty which ruled in Berār. This province was conquered by Akbar in his 31st year, when Elichpūr was sacked.



(8) **Firozgarh.**

On p. 20 of *RADN*, for the year 1924-25, Shri T. Shreenivas has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 118x A.H. This mint is identified with the fortress of Yādgir in the Gulbarga district of the Hyderābād State. No coins of this emperor of Firozgarh mint were published before. Also see this mint under Farrukhsiyar.

(9) **Haidarnagar.**

On p. 26 of *NS*. XLIV, Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a nickel coin of this mint bearing the date 1180-7 A.H. and as regards its identification, he says, "Bednūr, known also as Nagar, is a town in the Nagar taluqa of Shimoga district, Mysore. It was at one time called Haidarnagar after Haidar 'Alī who intended to make it his capital after his capture of the place in 1176 A.H."

(10) **Jagannāthpur ?**

On p. 17 of *NS*. XXXIX, Mr. Suboor has described and illustrated a rupee of this doubtful mint bearing the date 1184-16 A.H. and he says that the mint may be Jagannāthpūr (Orissa). No other coins of this mint were known before.

(11) **Khambāyat.**

Mr. V. D. B. Tārāporevālā has illustrated a rupee of this mint as No. 7 of plate 3 of *NS*. XLIII. He has not described the legend etc. of this coin but the date on the photograph of this coin can be read as 3rd regnal year. In his article "The Mughal Coins of Cambay", published in *NS*. XX, Dr. Taylor says, "Though Cambay became practically independent of the Imperial Power as early as A.D. 1730, its coins continued to bear the name of the regnant Mughal Emperor of Delhi, certainly till the time of 'Ālamgīr II and possibly even later." Some *muḥars* and a large number of rupees of Aurangzeb were issued from this mint.

(12) **Khujista bunyād.**

A rupee of this mint with the date 1180-7 A.H. is in the collection of Sri S. M. Shukla of Bombay. *Khujista bunyād* was the honorific epithet of Aurangābād and from 1100 A.H., this epithet was used on all the coins issued by Aurangzeb and his successors upto the reign of 'Ālamgīr II. After him, no coins of any emperor with this epithet were known before.

(13) **Muḥiābād Pūna.**

Coin No. 3164 of the Panjāb Museum is a rupee of this mint bearing the 15th regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam II. The epithet of *Muḥiābād* was first given to Poona by Aurangzeb in the 47th year of



his reign (vide p. 365 of NS. XXXI). Most probably this coin was issued by the Marāthās from this mint.

(14) Nāgpūr ?.

On page 241 of NS. XIII, Mr. Nelson Wright has described a coin of this doubtful mint bearing the date 1227-35 A.H. This date does not fit in with the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II and we know that Nāgpūr was the stronghold of the Marāthās at that time. This rupee cannot be called the Mughal issue and it was most probably minted at Nāgpūr by the Marāthās.

(15) Rāmchandranagar.

On page 49 of RADN, for the year 1930-31, Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥmad has mentioned a coin of this mint without giving any description or illustration of it. The mint is also not identified by him.

Copper mints. (1) Ajmer.

Coin No. 5193 of the Lucknow Museum is a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II bearing the honorific epithet *Dāru-l-Khair* and the regnal year 6th. Except Akbar and Jahāngīr, no other Mughal emperor issued copper coins from this mint. Some gold coins of Jahāngīr, Aurangzeb, Farrukhsiyar and Shāh 'Ālam II are also known, but this mint was mainly issuing silver coins in the name of many Mughal emperors and the largest number of rupees were minted in the name of Aurangzeb.

(2) Mominābād.

Coins Nos. 5247 to 5250 of the Lucknow Museum are the copper coins issued from this mint and they are dated 1211-40, 1212-40, and 12xx-41 A.H. respectively. This epithet was used for Bindrāban and it was the mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only for issuing silver and copper coins (vide Nos. 2997, 2998 and 3201 of the *Panjab Museum Catalogue*). On the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, this mint appears as Bindrāban or Mominābād Bindrāban but on the above coins of the Lucknow Museum, it appears as Mominābād only.

(3) Murādābād.

Dr. Pannā Lāl has described and illustrated a broader copper coin of this mint bearing the regnal year 2nd, vide p. 246 of NS. XXIII. Rupees of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Aḥmad Shāh, Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II are known to have been issued from this mint, but no copper coins were known before.

(4) Shamsābād.

On page 156 of JNSI, XI, Capt. Tārāpore has described and illustrated a copper coin of this mint bearing the date 1195 A.H. This mint is identified by him with a town in Karimganj tahsil of Farrukhābād district in U.P. No other coins of this mint are known.



(25) **BEDĀR BAKHT**

(A.H. 1202-1203=A.D. 1788)

No new mint is known.

(26) **MUHAMMAD AKBAR II** (M'uinu-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1221-1253=A.D. 1806-1837)

New mint in silver—(1) Sahāranpūr.

Silver mint. (1) Sahāranpūr.

On page 6 of NS. XXXVI, Mr. Whitehead has described and illustrated a rupee of this mint bearing the date 1203 *aḥd* A.H. This coin was struck by Akbar II as claimant to the throne. A rupee of Aurangzeb issued from this mint is said to be in the collection of Mr. H. Nelson Wright. Some copper coins of Akbar issued from this mint are in the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Nos. 517 to 523).

(27) **BAHĀDUR SHĀH II** (Sirāju-d-dīn)

(A.H. 1253-1274=A.D. 1837-1858).

No new mint is known.



# LIST EXHIBITING FOR EACH REIGN ITS ACTIVE MINTS AND THEIR METAL

Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
1. Bābur. (A.D. 1525 to 1530)		Āgra Jaunpūr Kābul Lāhore Lakhnau Patna Urdū	Āgra
Total : 7			
Gold : Nil			
Silver : 7			
Copper : 1			
2. Humāyun. (A.D. 1530 to 1556)		Āgra Champānīr Dehlī Kābul Lāhore Qandhār Ujjain	Āgra Champānīr Dehlī Jaunpūr Lāhore Mandū Qandhār
Total : 9			
Gold : Nil			
Silver : 7			
Copper : 7			
3. Akbar. (A.D. 1556 to 1605)	Āgra Aḥmadābād Akbarnagar Asīr Burhānpūr Dehlī Fathpūr Hājīpūr Jaunpūr Kashmīr Katak Banāras Lāhore Mālpūr Patna Pattan Sahrind Sitpūr Udaipūr Ujjain Urdū Urdū Zafar Qarīn	Āgra Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Akbarnagar Akbarpūr Tānda Allahābād Alwar Anhirwālā Pattan Ānwala (Ānola) Bālāpūr Bāndhū Bangāla Barār Bhakkar Burhānpūr Chunār Dehlī Dewal Bandar Elichpūr Fathpūr Gadraulā Gwālīār Hīṣār Hīṣār Fīroza Jaunpūr Kābul Kālpī Katak Banāras	Āgra Aḥmadābād Ajmer Ajmer Salīmābād Akbarnagar Akbarpūr Akbarpūr Tānda Allahābād Alwar Amīrkot Anhirwālā Pattan Atak Banāras Awadh (Khitṭa) Bahrāich Bairāta Bandar Shāhī Bhakkar Budāon Burhānpūr Chītor Chunār Dehlī Deogīr Dogāon Fathpūr Gobīndpūr Gohad Gorakhpūr
Total : 86			
Gold : 21			
Silver : 45			
Copper : 64			



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Lāhore	Gwāliār
		Lahrī Bandar	Hiṣār
		<b>Lakhnau</b>	Hiṣār Fīroza
		Mālpūr	Jalālnagar
		Multān	Jalālpūr
		Nārnol	Jaunpūr
		Patna	Kābul
		Pattan	Kalānūr
		<b>Saimūr</b>	Kālpī
		Shergadh	Khairābād
		Sītūr	Khairpūr
		Srinagar	Korā
		Sūrat	Lāhore
		Tatta	Lakhnau
		Ujjain	Madan Kot
		Urdū	Mālpūr
		Urdū Z.Q.	Mānghar
			Mānikpūr
			<b>Mīrpūr or</b>
			<b>Mainpūr</b>
			Mīrtha
			Multān
			Nārnol
			Patna
			Pattan
			Qanauj alias
			Shāhgarh
			<b>Qandhār</b>
			Sahāranpūr
			Sahrind
			Salīmābād
			Sambhal
			Sherpūr
			Sironj
			Srinagar
			Ujjain or
			Ujjainpūr
			Urdu Z.Q.
4. Jahāngīr.	Āgra	Āgra	Āgra
(A.D. 1605 to 1628)	Aḥmadābād	Aḥmadābād	Aḥmadābād
Total : 32	Aḥmadnagar	Aḥmadnagar	Aḥmadnagar
Gold : 15	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
Silver : 27	Burhānpūr	Akbarnagar	Bairāta
Copper : 12	Dehlī	Allahābād	Dehlī
	Fathpūr	<b>Barār</b>	Kābul
	Jahāngīrnagar	Burhānpūr	<b>Nārnol</b>
	Kashnār	Dehlī	<b>Qandhār</b>
	Lāhore	Elichpūr	Sūrat
	Mandū	Fathpūr	Udaipūr
	Patna	Jahāngīrnagar	<b>Ujjain</b>
	Qandhār	<b>Jalesar</b>	



Emperor.	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
	Tatta Urdū	Jālnapūr Kābul Kashmīr Katak Lāhore Panjnagar Patna Qandhār Ruhtās Sūrat Tatta Ujjain Urdū dar rāh-i-dakhan Zafarnagar	
5. Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān.	Aḥmadābād Lāhore Sūrat	Āgra Aḥmadābād Akbarābād Lāhore Patna Sūrat	
Total : 6			
Gold : 3			
Silver : 6			
Copper : Nil			
6. Dāwar Bakhsh. (A.D. 1627)		Lāhore	
Total : 1			
Gold : Nil			
Silver : 1			
Copper : Nil			
7. Shāh Jahān I. (A.D. 1628 to 1658)	Āgra Aḥmadābād Akbarābād Akbarābād Allahābād Balkh Bhilsa Burhānpūr Daulatābād Gulkanda Jahāngīrnagar Kābul Kashmīr Katak Khambāyat Lāhore Lakhnau Multān Patna Pattan Deo Shāhjahānābād Sūrat Tatta Ujjain	Āgra Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarābād Allahābād Aurangābād Aurangnagar Bhakkar Bhilsa Burhānpūr Daulatābād Dehli Fathpūr Gulkunda Jahāngīrnagar Jūnagadh Kābul Kashmīr Katak Khambāyat Lāhore Lakhnau	Aḥmadābād Akbarābād Allahābād Bairāta Dehli Dogāon Elichpūr Kashmīr Katak Lakhnau Nārnol Patna Shāhjahānābād Sūrat Udaipūr Ujjain
Total : 43			
Gold : 24			
Silver : 37			
Copper : 16			



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Multān Nagar Patna Pattan Deo Peshāwar Qandhār Shāhjahānābād Sūrat Tatta Ujjain Urdū Z.Q. Zafarābād Zafarnagar	
8. Murād Bakhsh. (A.D.1658)	Aḥmadābād Khambāyat	Aḥmadābād Khambāyat Sūrat	Sūrat
Total : 3			
Gold : 2			
Silver : 3			
Copper : 1			
9. Shāh Shujā'. (A.D. 1657 to 1660)		Akbarnagar	
Total : 1			
Gold : Nil			
Silver : 1			
Copper : Nil			
10. Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr. (A.D. 1658 to 1707)	Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Aḥsanābād Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar 'Ālamgīrpūr Allahābād Aurangābād Azīmābād Bareli Bijāpūr Burhānpūr Chīnapattan Gulbarga Gulkanda Ḥaidarābād Islāmābād Itāwa Jahāngīrnagar Jaunpūr Junāgadh Kābul Kashmīr Katak Khambāyat	Adonī Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Aḥsanābād Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar 'Ālamgīrnagar Ālamgīrpūr Allahābād Aurangābād A'zamnagar 'Azīmābād Bankāpūr Bareli Bhakkar Bhilsa Bijāpūr Burhānpūr Chīnapattan Elichpūr Gokāk Gulbarga Gulkanda Gūtī Gwāliār	Aḥmadābād Akbarābād Akbarnagar Aurangnagar A'zamnagar 'Azīmābād Bairāta Bijāpūr Burhānpūr Elichpūr Gulbarga Ḥaidarābād Kābul Katak Lāhore Lakhnau Machhlipattan Mailāpūr Multān Nārnol Shāhjahānābād Sholāpūr Sūrat Udaipūr Ujjain Zafarābād
Total : 87			
Gold : 45			
Silver : 83			
Copper : 26			



Emperor	Mints	
	AV	AR
		AE
	Khujista Bunyād	Ḥaidarābād
	Lāhore	Imtiyāzgarh
	<b>Lakhnau</b>	Islāmābād
	Malikanagar	Islām Bandar
	Muḥammadābād	<b>Islāmnagar</b>
	Murshidābād	Itāwa
	Multān	Jahāngīrnagar
	<b>Nārnol</b>	Jaunpūr
	Nuṣratābād	Jinjī
	Patna	Junāgadh
	<b>Purendā</b>	Kābul
	Shāhjahānābād	<b>Kanjī</b>
	Sholāpūr	Karīmābād
	Sūrat	Karpā
	Tatta	Kashmīr
	Toragal	Katak
	Ujjain	Khairnagar
	Ẓafarābād	Khambāyat
	Ẓafarpūr	Khujista Bunyād
		Lāhore
		Lakhnau
		Machhlipattan
		Maḥmūd Bandar
		Mailāpūr
		Makhṣūṣābād
		Mu'azzamābād
		Muḥammadābād
		Multān
		Murādābād
		Murshidābād
		Nārnol
		<b>Naṣīrābād</b>
		Nuṣratābād
		<b>Nuṣratgadh</b>
		Patna
		Peshāwar
		<b>Phondā</b>
		<b>Poonamali</b>
		<b>Pūna</b>
		Pūnch
		Purbandar
		<b>Purendā</b>
		Ranthor
		Sahāranpūr
		Sahrind
		Sāmbhar
		<b>Sangamner</b>
		Shāhjahānābād
		Sholāpūr
		<b>Sikākul</b>
		Sūrat
		Tatta



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Toragal	
		Udgir	
		Ujjain	
		Zafarābād	
		Zafarpūr	
11. A'Azam Shāh. (AD. 1707)	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadābād	
Total : 7	Asir	Ahmadnagar	
Gold : 4	Burhānpūr	Burhānpūr	
Silver : 6	Khujista Bunyād	Khujista Bunyād	
Copper : Nil		Sūrat	
		Ujjain	
12. Kām Bakhsh. (A.D. 1708)	Haiderābād	Ahṣanābād	
Total 8	Nuṣratābād	Bijāpūr	
Gold : 2		Gokāk	
Silver : 8		Gokulgarh (S. India)	
Copper : Nil		Gulbarga	
		Haiderābād	
		Nuṣratābād	
		Toragal	
13. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. (A.D. 1707 to 1712)	Akbarābād	Ahmadābād	Ahmadābād
Total 53	'Azīmābād	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar
Gold : 19	Burhānpūr	Ahṣanābād	Akbarnagar
Silver : 51	Firozgaḥ	Ajmer	Bijāpūr
Copper : 12	Haiderābād	Akbarābād	Elichpūr
	Itāwa	Akbarnagar	Haiderābād
	Khambāyat	'Ālamgīrpūr	Jahāngīrnagar
	Khujista Bunyād	Allahābād	Khambāyat
	Lāhore	Arkāt	Machhlipattan
	Mailāpūr	Ausa	Shāhjahanābād
	Muhammadābād	'Azamnagar	Sholāpūr
	Multān	'Azīmābād	Sūrat
	Peshāwar	Bahādurgadh	
	Shāhjahanābād	Bankāpūr	
	Sikākul	Bareli	
	Sūrat	Bijāpūr	
	Tatta	Burhānpūr	
	Toragal	Chīnapattan	
	Ujjain	Elichpūr	
		Firozgaḥ	
		Firoznagar	
		Gūti	
		Haiderābād	
		Imtiyāzgaḥ	
		Itāwa	
		Jahāngīrnagar	
		Junāgaḥ	
		Kābul	
		Karīmābād	
		Kashmīr	
		Khambāyat	



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Lakhnau Mailāpūr Muḥammadābād Multān Murādābād Murshidābād Nārnol Nusratābād Peshāwar Purbandar <b>Purendā</b> Sahrind Shāhjahānābād Sholāpūr Sūrat Tatta Toragal Ujjain Jahāngīrnagar	
14. Āzīmu-sh-shān (A.D. 1712) Total : 1 Gold : Nil Silver : 1 Copper : Nil			
15. Jahāndār Shāh. (A.D. 1712) Total : 37 Gold : 12 Silver : 32 Copper : 6	Akbarābād <b>Bahādurgadh</b> Burhānpūr Gulbarga Gwāliār Itāwa Khujista Bunyād <b>Lāhore</b> Mu'azzamābād <b>Muhammadābād</b> Shāhjahānābād Sūrat	Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar Akbarpūr Arkāt Bahādurgarh Bareli Bhakkar Bijāpūr Burhānpūr Elichpūr Fathābād Dhārūr Gwāliār Ḥaidarābād Itāwa Karārābād Khambāyat Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Lakhnau <b>Mumbai</b> Murshidābād	Aḥmadābād <b>Bahādurgadh</b> Bijāpūr <b>Farkhanda</b> bunyād Kābul Sūrat



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Multān Peshāwar Sahrind Shāhjahānābād <b>Sikākul</b> Sūrat Tatta Ujjain	
16. Farrukhsiyar (A.D. 1713 to 1719)	Ajmer Akbarābād Allahābād Arkāt 'Aẓimābād Bareli Bijāpūr Burhānpūr <b>Farrukhābād</b> <b>Firozghadh</b> Gajjikota <b>Gangpūr?</b> Gūti Haidarābād Imtiyāzgarh Islāmābād Itāwa Kashmīr Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Machhlipattan Mu'azzamābād Multān Murshidābād Patna Peshāwar Purbandar <b>S'adnagar</b> Sahrind Shāhjahānābād Sikākul Sūrat <b>Tārpatri</b> Ujjain	Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar 'Ālamgīrpūr Allahābād Arkāt Aurangnagar A'Azamnagar A'Azamnagar Gokulgarh 'Aẓimābād Bahādurgarh Bankāpūr Bareli Bhakkar <b>Bidrūr?</b> <b>Bijāpūr</b> Burhānpūr Chīnapattan Elichpūr Farrukhābād Fathābād Dhārūr <b>Gokāk</b> Gulshanābād Gwāliār Haidarābād Imtiyāzgarh Islāmābād Itāwa Jahāngīrnagar Junāgarh Kābul <b>Kānkurti</b> Karārābād Katak Khambāyat Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Lakhnau Machhlipattan Mu'azzamābād Multān	Aḥmadābād Aḥmadnagar Akbarābād <b>Bahādurgarh?</b> Bijāpūr Kābul Machhlipattan <b>Purbandar?</b> <b>Shāh</b> (jahānābād)? Sholāpūr Sūrat



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Mumbāi Murshidābād Peshāwar Purbandar S'adnagar Sahrind Shāhjahānābād <b>Shākolā?</b> <b>Sikākul</b> Sironj Sūrat Tatta Toragal <b>Udgir</b> Ujjain	
17. Rafi'-u-d-Darjāt. (A.D. 1719)	Ahmadābād Akbarabad Kābul Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Mu'azzamābād Multān Peshāwar Shāhjahānābād Sūrat	Ahmadābād Ajmer Akbarābād <b>Bankāpūr</b> Bareli Burhānpūr Gwāliār Itāwa Kābul Khambāyat Khujista Bunyād Korā Lāhore Lakhnau Multān Murshidābād Patna Sahrind Shāhjahānābād <b>Sikākul</b> Sūrat Ujjain	Sūrat
18. Rafi'-u-d-Daula. (Shāh Jahān II). (A.D. 1719)	Akbarābād Arkāt Burhānpūr Haidarābād Khujista Bunyād Lāhore Shāhjahānābād Sūrat Ujjain	Ahmadābād Ajmer Akbarābād 'Aẓīmābād <b>Bahādurgarh</b> Bareli Burhānpūr Gwāliār Islāmābād Itāwa Junāgarh Khambāyat Khujista Bunyād Korā	Akbarābād Sūrat



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		Lāhore Lakhnau <b>Machhlipattan</b> Multān Mumbāi Murshidābād Sahrind Shāhjahānābād Sūrat Tatta	
19. Muḥammad Ibrāhīm. (A.D. 1720) Total : 1 Gold : 1 Silver : 1 Copper : Nil	Shāhjahānābād	Shāhjahānābād	
20. Muḥammad Shāh. (A.D. 1719 to 1748) Total : 71 Gold : 35 Silver : 67 Copper : 12	Aḥmadābād Akbarābād Akhtarnagar Awadh Allahābād Arkāt Aurangābād 'Aẓīmābād Bālāpūr Banāras (Muḥ) Burhānpūr Farrukhābād Gwāliār Ḥaidarābād Imtiyāzgarh Islāmābād Itāwa Jaipūr Kābul Kashmīr Katak Khujista Bunyād Korā Lāhore Machhlipattan Mu'azzamābād Multān Murshidābād Peshāwar Sahrind Shāhābād Qanauj Shāhjahānābād Sind Sūrat	Aḥmadābād <b>Ahmadnagar</b> <b>Ajāyūr?</b> Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar Akhtarnagar Awadh Ālamgīrpūr Allahābād Arkāt Atak <b>Aurangnagar</b> Ausa A'Azamnagar Gokulgarh 'Aẓīmābād Balwantnagar Banāras (Muḥ) <b>Bankāpūr</b> <b>Bārāmātī</b> Bareli Bhakkar Burhānpūr Chīnāpattan Derajāt Elichpūr Farrukhābād Firoznagar Gwāliār Ḥaidarābād <b>Imtiyāzgarh</b> Islāmābād Itāwa	Aḥmadābād Bhakkar Elichpūr Ḥāfīzābād Kābul Kashmīr <b>Khambāyat</b> Machhlipattan Multān Shāhjahānābād Sūrat <b>Tatta</b>



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
Tatta		Jahāngīrnagar	
Ujjain		Jaipūr	
		<b>Jai Singh or</b>	
		<b>Jeesanka?</b>	
		Junāgarh	
		Kābul	
		<b>Kāmkarte?</b>	
		(Kānkurtī)	
		Kashmīr	
		Katak	
		Khambāyat	
		Khujista Bunyād	
		<b>Kolāpūr</b>	
		Korā	
		Lāhore	
		Lakhnau	
		Machhlipattan	
		Mu'azzamābād	
		Multān	
		Mumbāi	
		Murshidābād	
		<b>Nuṣratābād</b>	
		Peshāwar	
		Purbandar	
		Qamarnagar	
		Qandahār (S.	
		India)	
		Sahrind	
		Satārā	
		Shāhābād Qanauj	
		Shāhjahānābād	
		Sholāpūr	
		<b>Sīkākul</b>	
		Sironj	
		Sūrat	
		Tatta	
		Ujjain	
		Zainu-l-bilād	

21. Aḥmad Shāh	Akbarābād	Aḥmadābād	Elichpūr
Bahādur.	<b>Allahābād</b>	Ajmer	Peshāwar
(A.D. 1748 to 1754)	'Aẓimābād	Akbarābād	
Total : 50	Banāras (Muḥ)	Akbarnagar	
Gold : 16	Burhānpūr	Allahābād	
Silver : 47	Dera	Arkāt	
Copper : 2	Derajāt	'Aẓimābād	
	Farrukhābād	Balwantnagar	
	Islāmābād	Banāras (Muḥ)	
	Itāwa	Bareli	
	Jaipūr	Bhakkar	
	Lāhore	Burhānpūr	
	Mujāhidābād	Dera	



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
	Multān Sahrind Shāhjahānābād	Derajāt Farrukhābād <b>Gadnārat?</b> <b>Gulkanda</b> Gwāliār Imtiyāzgarh Islāmābād Itāwa Jahāngīrnagar Jaipūr <b>Jetpūr</b> Jodhpur Kālpī Kashmīr Katak Khambāyat Khujista Bunyād Korā Lāhore Machhliṭṭan Mahindrapūr Multān Mumbāi Murādābād Murshidābād Narwar <b>Qamarnagar</b> Sahrind Shāhābād Qanauj Shāhjahānābād Sikākul <b>Sironj</b> Sūrat Toragal	
22. 'Ālamgīr II. (A.D. 1754 to 1759)	Akbarābād <b>Allahābād</b> Arkāt <b>'Azīmābād</b> Banāras (Muḥ) Bareli Farrukhābād (Almadnagar) Imtiyāzgarh Islāmābād Itāwa Jaipūr Korā Lāhore Mahindrapūr Multān Najībābād Sahrind	Aḥmadābād Ajmer Akbarābād Akbarnagar Allahābād Arkāt Aurangnagar Ausā 'Azīmābād Balwantnagar Banāras (Muḥ) Bareli Bharoch Bikāner Burhānpūr Dera Dilshādābād Elichpūr	<b>Bareli</b> Ḥāfiẓābād Lāhore Machhliṭṭan Mahindrapūr Najībābād Shāhjahānābād
Total : 59 Gold : 18 Silver : 58 Copper : 7			



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
Shāhjahānābād		Farrukhābād	
		Farrukhābād	
		(Aḥmadnagar)	
		<b>Firozgarh</b>	
		Gwāliār	
		Imtiyāzgarh	
		Islāmābād	
		Itāwa	
		Jahāngīrnagar	
		Jaipūr	
		Jodhpur	
		Kābul	
		Kalkatta	
		Kālpi	
		<b>Kānkurti</b>	
		Kashmīr	
		Khambāyat	
		Khujista Bunyād	
		<b>Koilkunda</b>	
		<b>Korā</b>	
		Lāhore	
		Machhlipattan	
		Mahindrapūr	
		<b>Mukhtal</b>	
		Mumbaī	
		Multān	
		Murādābād	
		Murshidābād	
		Nāgor	
		Najibābād	
		Narwar	
		<b>Nuṣratābād</b>	
		<b>Qamarnagar</b>	
		<b>Qandahār (S.</b>	
		<b>India)</b>	
		Sahrind	
		Shāhābād Qanauj	
		Shāhjahānābād	
		Sironj	
		Sūrat	
		Ujjain	
		Ẓafarābād	

23. Shāh	'Aẓīmābād	Aḥmadābād
Jahān III.	Farrukhābād	Akbarābād
(A.D. 1759 to 1760)	(Aḥmadnagar)	'Aẓīmābād
Total : 9	Islāmābād	Farrukhābād
Gold : 5	Mahindrapūr	(Aḥmadnagar)
Silver : 8	Shāhjahānābād	Mahindrapūr
Copper : Nil		Shāhābād Qanauj
		Shāhjahānābād
		Sūrat



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
24. Shāh Ālam II. (A.D. 1759 to 1806)	<b>Ahmadābād</b>	<b>'Abdullānagar</b>	Ahmadābād
Total : 102	Ajmer	<b>Pihānī</b>	<b>Ajmer</b>
Gold 22	Akbarābād	Ahmadābād	Akbarābād
Silver : 90	<b>Allahābād</b>	Ajmer	Akbarpūr
Copper : 39	'Aẓīmābād	<b>Akarwān</b>	Arkāt
	Bahādurpattan	Akbarābād	Banāras
	Banāras (Muḥ)	Allahābād	Bareli
	Burhānpūr	Anūpnagar	Baroda
	Farrukhābād	Shāhābād	Bharatpūr
	(Ahmadnagar)	Ānwala	Bindrāban
	Islāmābād	Arkāt	Burhānpūr
	<b>Jahāngīrnagar?</b>	<b>Āsafābād</b>	Chhachraulī
	Jaipūr	<b>Ujhānī</b>	Dādar
	Mahindrapūr	<b>Āsafnagar</b>	Dāmīla
	Mathura	Aurangnagar	Daulatābād
	Islāmābād	'Aẓīmābād	Dilshādābād
	Mumbāi	Bālanagargadha	Elichpūr
	Murshidābād	Balwantnagar	Farrukhnagar
	<b>Mustafābād</b>	Banāras (Muḥ)	Gohad
	...	Bareli	Gwāliār
	Najafgarh	Bareli Āsafābād	Ḥusainābād
	Najībābād	Baroda	Islāmābād
	Shāhjahānābād	Bharatpūr	Ismā'ilgarh
	Sūrat	Bhopāl	Jaipūr
	Ẓafarābād	Bindrāban	Jhānsi
		Mominābād	Kalkatta
		Bisauli	Kānān
		Braj Indrapūr	Machhlipattan
		Burhānpūr	Mahindrapūr
		<b>Chāndor</b>	Mathurā
		Chhatarpūr	Islāmābād
		<b>Dalīpnagar</b>	<b>Mominābād</b>
		Daulatābād	<b>Murādābād</b>
		Deogarh	Najafgarh
		Dilshādābād	Najībābād
		<b>Elichpūr</b>	Narwar
		Farrukhābād	Orchha
		Farrukhābād	Sahāranpūr
		(Ahmadnagar)	Shāhjahānābād
		<b>Fīrozgarh</b>	<b>Shamsābād</b>
		Fīroznagar	
		Gohad	
		Gokulgarh	
		Gwāliār	
		<b>Haidarnagar</b>	
		Hānsī Sāhibābād	
		Hardwār	
		Ḥasanābād	
		Hāthras	
		Islāmābād	
		Ismā'ilgarh	
		Itāwa	



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
		<b>Jagannāthpūr?</b>	
		Jahāngīrnagar	
		Jaipūr	
		Jammūn	
		Jodhpūr	
		Kalkatta	
		Kālpi	
		Katak	
		<b>Khambāyat</b>	
		Khujista Bunyād	
		Korā	
		Kūnch	
		Machhlipattan	
		Mahindrapūr	
		Mahisor	
		Mandisor	
		Mathurā	
		Islāmābād	
		Muḥammadnagar	
		Muḥiābād Pūna	
		Mulhārnagar	
		Mumbaī	
		Mungīr	
		Murādābād	
		Murshidābād	
		Muṣṭafābād	
		Muẓaffargarh	
		Nāgor	
		<b>Nāgpur?</b>	
		Najafgarh	
		Najibābād	
		Narwar	
		Naṣrullanagar	
		Orchha	
		Pānīpat	
		<b>Rāmchandra-</b>	
		<b>nagar</b>	
		Ravishnagar	
		Sāgar	
		Sahāranpūr	
		Shāhābād Qanauj	
		Shāhjahānābād	
		Sironj	
		Srināgar (in	
		Garhwāl)	
		Sūrat	
		Ujjain	



Emperor	Mints		
	AV	AR	AE
25. Bedār Bakht. (A.D. 1788)	Aḥmadābād Shāhjahānābād	Aḥmadābād Shāhjahānābād	Aḥmadābād
Total :	2		
Gold :	2		
Silver :	2		
Copper :	1		
26. Muḥammad Akbar II. (A.D. 1806 to 1837)	Shāhjahānābād	<b>Sahāranpūr</b> Shāhjahānābād	Shāhjahānābād
Total :	2		
Gold :	1		
Silver :	2		
Copper :	1		
27. Bahādur Shāh II. (A.D. 1837 to 1858)		Shāhjahānābād	
Total :	1		
Gold :	Nil		
Silver :	1		
Copper :	Nil		



## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF HIJRA AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
932	1525, Oct. 18	977	1569, June 16	1022	1613, Feb. 21
933	1526, " 8	978	1570, " 5	1023	1614, " 11
934	1527, Sept. 27	979	1571, May 26	1024	1615, Jan. 31
935	1528, " 15	980	1572, " 14	1025	1616, " 20
936	1529, " 5	981	1573, " 3	1026	1617, " 9
937	1530, Aug. 25	982	1574, April 23	1027	1617, Dec. 29
938	1531, " 15	983	1575, " 12	1028	1618, " 19
939	1532, " 3	984	1576, Mar. 31	1029	1619, " 8
940	1533, July 23	985	1577, " 21	1030	1620, Nov. 26
941	1534, " 13	986	1578, " 10	1031	1621, " 16
942	1535, " 2	987	1579, Feb. 28	1032	1622, " 5
943	1536, June 20	988	1580, " 17	1033	1623, Oct. 25
944	1537, " 10	989	1581, " 5	1034	1624, " 14
945	1538, May 30	990	1582, Jan 26	1035	1625, " 3
946	1539, " 19	991	1583, " 25	1036	1626, Sept. 22
947	1540, " 8	992	1584, " 14	1037	1627, " 12
948	1541, April 27	993	1585, " 3	1038	1628, Aug. 31
949	1542, " 17	994	1585, Dec 23	1039	1629, " 21
950	1543, " 6	995	1586, " 12	1040	1630, " 10
951	1544, Mar. 25	996	1587, " 2	1041	1631, July 30
952	1545, " 15	997	1588, Nov. 20	1042	1632, " 19
953	1546, " 4	998	1589, " 10	1043	1633, " 8
954	1547, Feb. 21	999	1590, Oct. 30	1044	1634, June 27
955	1548, " 11	1000	1591, " 19	1045	1635, " 17
956	1549, Jan 30	1001	1592, " 8	1046	1636, " 5
957	1550, " 20	1002	1593, Sept. 27	1047	1637, May 26
958	1551, " 9	1003	1594, " 16	1048	1638, " 15
959	1551, Dec. 29	1004	1595, " 6	1049	1639, " 4
960	1552, " 18	1005	1596, Aug. 25	1050	1640, April 23
961	1553, " 7	1006	1597, " 14	1051	1641, " 12
962	1554, Nov. 26	1007	1598, " 4	1052	1642, " 1
963	1555, " 16	1008	1599, July 24	1053	1643, Mar. 22
964	1556, " 4	1009	1600, " 13	1054	1644, " 10
965	1557, Oct. 24	1010	1601, " 2	1055	1645, Feb. 27
966	1558, " 14	1011	1602, June 21	1056	1646, " 17
967	1559, " 3	1012	1603, " 11	1057	1647, " 6
968	1560, Sept. 22	1013	1604, May 30	1058	1648, Jan. 27
969	1561, " 11	1014	1605, " 19	1059	1649, " 15
970	1562, Aug. 31	1015	1606, " 9	1060	1650, " 4
971	1563, " 21	1016	1607, April 28	1061	1650, Dec. 25
972	1564, " 9	1017	1608, " 17	1062	1651, " 14
973	1565, July 29	1018	1609, " 6	1063	1652, " 2
974	1566, " 19	1019	1610, Mar. 26	1064	1653, Nov. 22
975	1567, " 8	1020	1611, " 16	1065	1654, " 11
976	1568, June 26	1021	1612, " 4	1066	1655, Oct. 31



A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1067	1656, Oct. 20	1120	1708, Mar. 23	1173	1759, Aug. 25
1068	1657, " 9	1121	1709, " 13	1174	1760, " 13
1069	1658, Sept. 29	1122	1710, " 2	1175	1761, " 2
1070	1659, " 18	1123	1711, Feb. 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, " 6	1124	1712, " 9	1177	1763, " 12
1072	1661, Aug. 27	1125	1713, Jan. 26	1178	1764, " 1
1073	1662, " 16	1126	1714, " 17	1179	1765, June 20
1074	1663, " 5	1127	1715, " 7	1180	1766, " 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec. 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, " 14	1129	1716, " 16	1182	1768, " 18
1077	1666, " 4	1130	1717, " 5	1183	1769, " 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131	1718, Nov. 24	1184	1770, April 27
1079	1668, " 11	1132	1719, " 14	1185	1771, " 16
1080	1669, " 1	1133	1720, " 2	1186	1772, " 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134	1721, Oct. 22	1187	1773, Mar. 25
1082	1671, " 10	1135	1722, " 12	1188	1774, " 14
1083	1672, April 29	1136	1723, " 1	1189	1775, " 4
1084	1673, " 18	1137	1724, Sept. 20	1190	1776, Feb. 21
1085	1674, " 7	1138	1725, " 9	1191	1777, " 9
1086	1675, Mar. 28	1139	1726, Aug. 29	1192	1778, Jan. 30
1087	1676, " 16	1140	1727, " 19	1193	1779, " 19
1088	1677, " 6	1141	1728, " 7	1194	1780, " 8
1089	1678, Feb. 23	1142	1729, July 27	1195	1780, Dec. 28
1090	1679, " 12	1143	1730, " 17	1196	1781, " 17
1091	1680, " 2	1144	1731, " 6	1197	1782, " 7
1092	1681, Jan. 21	1145	1732, June 24	1198	1783, Nov. 26
1093	1682, " 10	1146	1733, " 14	1199	1784, " 14
1094	1682, Dec. 31	1147	1734, " 3	1200	1785, " 4
1095	1683, " 20	1148	1735, May 24	1201	1786, Oct. 24
1096	1684, " 8	1149	1736, " 12	1202	1787, " 13
1097	1685, Nov. 28	1150	1737, " 1	1203	1788, " 2
1098	1686, " 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept. 21
1099	1687, " 7	1152	1739, " 10	1205	1790, " 10
1100	1688, Oct. 26	1153	1740, Mar. 29	1206	1791, Aug. 31
1101	1689, " 15	1154	1741, " 19	1207	1792, " 19
1102	1690, " 5	1155	1742, " 8	1208	1793, " 9
1103	1691, Sept. 24	1156	1743, Feb. 25	1209	1794, July 29
1104	1692, " 12	1157	1744, " 15	1210	1795, " 18
1105	1693, " 2	1158	1745, " 3	1211	1796, " 7
1106	1694, Aug. 22	1159	1746, Jan. 24	1212	1797, June 26
1107	1695, " 12	1160	1747, " 13	1213	1798, " 15
1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, " 2	1214	1799, " 5
1109	1697, " 20	1162	1748, Dec. 22	1215	1800, May 25
1110	1698, " 10	1163	1749, " 11	1216	1801, " 14
1111	1699, June 29	1164	1750, Nov. 30	1217	1802, " 4
1112	1700, " 18	1165	1751, " 20	1218	1803, April 23
1113	1701, " 8	1166	1752, " 8	1219	1804, " 12
1114	1702, May 28	1167	1735, Oct. 29	1220	1805, " 1
1115	1703, " 17	1168	1754, " 18	1221	1806, Mar. 21
1116	1704, " 6	1169	1755, " 7	1222	1807, " 11
1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept. 26	1223	1808, Feb. 28
1118	1706, " 15	1171	1757, " 15	1224	1809, " 16
1119	1707, " 4	1172	1758, " 4	1225	1810, " 6



A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1226	1811, Jan. 26	1243	1827, July 25	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1227	1812, " 16	1244	1928, " 14	1261	1845, " 10
1228	1813, " 4	1245	1829, " 3	1262	1845, Dec. 30
1229	1913, Dec. 24	1246	1830, June 22	1263	1846, " 20
1230	1814, " 14	1247	1831, " 12	1264	1847, " 9
1231	1815, " 3	1248	1932, May 31	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1232	1816, Nov. 21	1249	1833, " 21	1266	1849, " 17
1233	1817, " 11	1250	1834, " 10	1267	1850, " 6
1234	1818, Oct. 31	1251	1835, April 29	1268	1851, Oct. 27
1235	1819, " 20	1252	1836, " 18	1269	1852, " 15
1236	1820, " 9	1253	1837, " 7	1270	1853, " 4
1237	1821, Sept. 28	1254	1838, Mar. 27	1271	1854, Sept. 24
1238	1822, " 18	1255	1839, " 17	1272	1855, " 13
1239	1823, " 7	1256	1840, " 5	1273	1856, " 1
1240	1824, Aug. 26	1257	1841, Feb. 23	1274	1857, Aug. 22
1241	1825, " 16	1258	1842, " 12	1275	1858, " 11
1242	1826, " 5	1259	1843, " 1		











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